FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 10, 1847. [NO. 1575.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

EDUCATION.

ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL.

A School for Boys.

At Catonsville, six miles from Baltimore, Md.

REV. L. VAN BOKKELEN, A. M., RECTOR.

THE extensive buildings of this Institution are now complete, and furnish ample accommodations for 80 pupils, the limited number. They have been erected specially for their present purpose, and contain all the conveniences found in similar buildings in the Northern and Eastern States. The position is renowned for its salubrity and the beauty of its scenery. The grounds contain nearly 100 acres, 20 of which are a grove of Forest Trees, and afford sufficient space for the appropriate recreations and amusements of Youth. The course of instruction embraces every branch from the elements of an English education to a thorough preparation for the Sophomore or Junior classes of College, or for Mercantile life. The system of instruction in the Classes is a modification of that pursued with such eminent success by Rev. T. K. Arnold, of England. The Rector is assisted by experienced Teachers, who are graduates of our best Northern Colleges, and his effort will be to establish in Maryland a School of the highest grade for instruction and discipline. All the accomplishments consistent with a christian institution can be acquired. Vocal and Instrumental Music receive special attention, and are taught upon very reasonable terms. Physical Education is systematized by regular periods for exercise, and the character of the exercise is adapted to a perfect development of the body.

Parents desiring a thorough education for their sons, are invited to visit the Hall and examine all its departments. The Rector will be pleased to have visitors pass a day in the School, and notice its management in every detail. Parents from the South passing through Baltimore and wishing to place their sons at School, are invited to visit St. Timothy's Hall, which it is thought will furnish the advantages of instruction and climate which can be obtained in any of the Northern States.

Terms—$100 per Session of 5 months—vacation in April and October. Reference is made to the following gentlemen, many of whom have sons at the School:

Rev. Dr. Drane,
Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Mr. Wm. A. Wright,
Mr. Levin Lane,
Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr.,
Dr. John Hill,
Mr. A. H. Van Bokkelen, } Wilmington, N. C.
Mr. Warren Winslow, Fayetteville, N. C.
Mr. Thos. J. Pugh, Bertie county, N. C.

Prospectuses will be forwarded as desired, by addressing A. H. Van Bokkelen, Wilmington, N. C.

July 29, 1847. 74-3m

National Loan Fund LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £[illegible] sterling, or $2,500,000;

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000,—Part of the Capital is invested in the United States.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq. George st., Hanover Square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS, (Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st. N. Y.)

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n.
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Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Tables of Rates, Lists of Agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent for the U. S. and B. N. A. Colonies.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

Aug. 2, 1847. 74-3m

LASH'S GENUINE CIGARS.

THOSE wishing a genuine article of Spanish Cigars, principally of the Principe of the Justo Sanz brand, will please apply to J. G. Lash & Brother, Bethania, Stokes county, N. C. A vast quantity of what are called Lash's Cigars, scattered through the country, are but an inferior article in imitation of the genuine made by

LASH & BROTHER, by their Agent
L. H. LIVINGSTON.

Bethania, Aug. 2, 1847. 74-3w

The following testimony in favor of SPENCER'S PILLS, from Tobias Folsom, Esq., we extract from the Camden Journal, published at Camden, Kershaw District, S. C.—

Kershaw Dist., S. C., June 2, 1846.

I have used in my family "Spencer's Pills," for two years past, and during that time my confidence in their superiority over every other similar preparation within my knowledge has been constantly increasing; and I now esteem them to be the very best Cathartic Pills in use. From my earliest remembrance I have been afflicted with Sick Headache and Costiveness, and for a number of years past have been trying various advertised remedies; among others, Beckwith's, Lee's, and Peters' Pills; but failed to obtain any permanent relief, until Jan. 1845, at which time Dr. Spencer's Agent left me some of his Pills, recommending me to try them for my complaint. I did so; and by their superior action upon the morbid matter, and their mild yet effectual purgative properties, they so cleansed my stomach and bowels that they removed both the headache and the cause, and gave me certain and speedy relief.—My mother-in-law has also used them with success in the same complaint, which she has had so severe as to throw her into spasms and convulsions, being obliged in these cases to resort to cupping and other severe applications. I have also made frequent and constant use of these Pills in my family, in cases of Bowel Complaint, brought on by the too free indulgence in use of berries and fruit, and in all cases with success. In short, I have never known of their failure in any disease which they are recommended to cure, for which I have known of their being tried, if their use was persevered in, and directions strictly followed.

TOBIAS FOLSOM.

☞ The above Medicines, fresh and genuine, are for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and, on inquiry, may be found in almost all the Country Stores in North Carolina and in the Southern States.

Fever and Ague Sufferers!!!

Beware of Counterfeit and Substitute Tonic Mixtures.

MOST of you have heard of that Old Favorite and Sterling Medicine—the Great National Remedy for Fever and Ague, "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," which always CURES safely and eradicatingly, without Barks, Arsenic, Mercury, or Vitriol.

Well, some miscreants have stolen the name of Tonic Mixture, (after having become popularised by the great success of this *Original* Tonic Mixture,) and have affixed it to their worthless trash, hoping thereby to deceive you! Be on your guard therefore! and purchase only of the duly authorised Agents for its sale.

Inventor and Sole Proprietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, M. D., Graduate of the University of Pa.

Office No. 143 Arch (or Mulberry) street, Philadelphia.

August 2, 1847. 74-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting, with dogs or guns, on any of the Lands belonging to them, on the waters of Upper Little River, and Anderson's Creek, in Cumberland county.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL,
BENJ'N MORRISON.

July 30, 1847. 74-2wp

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.

Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m
[Pr. adv. $8 00]

SUPERIOR Winter Sperm OIL, and Tanners' Oil in barrels, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

July 5, 1847. 70-tf

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE HOUSES.

THE undersigned Merchants, Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers are now prepared with FULL STOCKS of all Goods in their respective departments, peculiarly suited to the wants of Southern Merchants.

The large and varied assortment which the NEW YORK market affords to purchasers, presents a superior opportunity for a choice selection, and on terms as favorable, to say the least, as any other market.

Merchants are assured of our determination to please if possible, both old and new customers, who are respectfully invited to examine our several Stocks and Prices.

New York, July 24, 1847.

Printed Calicoes, (exclusively.)

[illegible] & [illegible], 56 Cedar st., importers and Jobbers, who present a [illegible] stock of Prints exceeding 1000 packages.

Dry Goods.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

ALFRED EDWARDS & CO., 122 Pearl st., [illegible] Millinery Goods, Artificial Flowers, and [illegible] straw goods.

WM. W. PINNEO & CO., 30 Cedar st., [illegible] in Ribbons, Silks, Millinery Goods, Artificial Flowers, Feathers, &c.

BUCKINGHAM, WARD & CO., 58 William st., Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, [illegible].

Cloth House.

WILSON G. HUNT & CO., No. 82 William st., corner of Maiden Lane.

Floor Oil Cloths.

ALBRO HOYT & CO., No. 72 John st.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c.

R. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., General Agents for Swaim's Panacea and Vermifuge, 104 and 106 John st.

SAMUEL L. BOWNE, successor to Hall & Bowne, 83 John st., between William and Gold st.

HASKELL & MERRICK, No. 10 Gold st., Agents for several Philadelphia Chemical Manufacturers, and for an extensive manufactory of Dye Woods, &c.

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Manufacturers, Importers, and Dealers.

WM. H. SMITH & CO., (late Young & Smith,) No. 4 Maiden Lane, [illegible]

A. R. NOYES, 12 Water st., between Broad and Whitehall, Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c. [illegible]

R. [illegible] & SON, 91 Maiden Lane, [illegible] &c.

Gold Pens.

Manufacturer of Gold Pens, Patent extension Pen Holders and Pencil, and Gold and Silver Pencils.
A. G. BAGLEY & CO., 189 Broadway.

Guns and Pistols.

P. JOSLIN, 16 Maiden Lane, [illegible]

Account Books and Stationery.

RICH & LOUTREL, 61 William st., one door below Cedar st., importers and manufacturers of Blank Books, Paper, Manifold Letter Writers, Copying Presses, Inks, and all kinds of Stationery.

Paper and Paper Hangings & Window Shades.

A very extensive assortment at low prices at [illegible] 252 Pearl st.

W. G. MACKAY & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Paper Hangings, Window Papers, Borders, &c., 206 Pearl st., 2 doors above Maiden Lane.

A. TRAVERS & CO., 84 and 95 Maiden Lane, (near Gold st.) wholesale dealers in Paper, Twine, Blank Books, Paper Hangings, Window Shades.

Cards.

GEORGE COOK, 71 Fulton st., Manufacturer of Playing, Visiting and Business Cards.

Lamps.

J. O. FAY, 136 Fulton st., Manufacturer of Dorn's patent solid bottom glass fountain camphene Lamps. Do not corrode or become heated.

Salamander Safes and Platform Scales.

A. S. MARVIN, 138½ Water st., Agents for Rich & Co's Patent Salamander Safes and Fairbanks' Platform Scales.

FAIRBANKS & CO., 81 Water st., sell wholesale and retail Fairbanks' Patent Platform Scales.

Brown's Coffee House.

No. 71 Pearl st., between Broad st. and Hanover Square by GEORGE BROWN, late of Lovejoy's Hotel.

Saddlery, Harness, and Coach Hardware.

W. J. BUCK, extensive Manufacturer and Importer for the supply of large dealers, 203 Pearl st.

Clothing.

DANIEL DEVLIN, Cash Clothing Warehouse, 33 John st., N. E. corner Nassau.

Music, Musical Instruments, and Harps.

J. F. BROWNE & CO., 281 Broadway, (and London, established in 1810) dealer in Harps, &c.

J. HANLEY, 169 Fulton st., Patent Harp maker. J. H. is a practical manufacturer of 32 years' experience, and the only pupil of S. Erard in the United States.

EDWARD BAACK, 81 Fulton st., corner of Gold, manufacturer and importer of Musical Instruments.

Toys, Soaps, Perfumery, and Toilet Articles.

SPELMAN & FRAZER, 83 Ceder st., importers and dealers in Fine Cutlery, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Spool and Skein Thread, Suspenders, and a great variety of Fancy Articles.

CHARLES ARMS, 51 Ceder st., (up stairs,) Dealer in Combs, Buttons, Brushes, Perfumery, and other Fancy Articles.

Prentiss' celebrated Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Fancy Soap.

JOHN RAMSEY, (successor to N. Smith Prentiss,) continues to manufacture Perfumery of all kinds at the old establishment, 45 Maiden Lane, sign of Golden Rose.

Agricultural.

"United States Agricultural Warehouse and Plough Manufactory." Castings made to order.

JOHN MAYHER & CO., 195 Front st., near Fulton.

JOHN MOORE, 193 (old 183) Front st., manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Mills, Horse Powers, &c.

Rev. B. Hibbard's

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Family Pills.

Prepared only by TIMOTHY R. HIBBARD, M. D., Laboratory 96 John st.

JAMES BANKS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Fayetteville, N. C.*

A GREAT BARGAIN IN DEEP RIVER LANDS!

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION on Deep River, 12 miles North West of Carthage, containing 500 acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and Tobacco.

It is seldom that such an inducement is offered to purchasers to buy. The Land will be sold for two-thirds of the original cost a few years since, and the entire crop of Corn and Cotton, Farming Utensils, a good stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, thrown in. Immediate application is desired, as I am determined to sell the first opportunity.

DONALD STREET.

Moore county, July 16, 1847. 72tf

HOGAN & THOMPSON, WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

No. 30 North Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for the supply of Booksellers, Country Merchants and others, a large and complete assortment of BOOKS, STATIONARY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

H. & T. are the publishers of School and Standard Books, Manufacturers of Blank Books and most of the articles of American Stationary; and keeping also a handsome assortment of FOREIGN FANCY STATIONARY, they are enabled to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers, in the prices, variety, and extent of their stock.

Having recently become the Commission Agents of some of the most extensive Paper Makers, they can offer to wholesale or retail dealers and to printers and binders, LETTER, CAP, LEDGER, WRITING & PRINTING PAPERS, at very Low Prices. They will also keep constantly on hand a stock of WALL, WINDOW, AND SCREEN PAPER, of the most beautiful patterns and brilliant colours, at manufacturers' prices.

Blank Books

Of their own superior make, are always kept in quantities to supply orders, or made up to such particular patterns as may be required.

Merchants' Showbills.

Or Advertising Cards of New Goods.

H. & T. have been printing these Showbills for the last year or two for their customers in a very beautiful style, but for the present season they have had some New and Elegant Designs engraved, which will make a more showy and attractive advertising sheet than has before been printed, and they particularly invite the attention of merchants to this article, which will be furnished at a very moderate price.

Desirous of retaining their old customers, and of adding as many new ones as possible to their list, H. & T. will endeavor always to have on hand a stock of articles in their line as is not to be found at any other establishment, and their prices will be found to range as low as any other house. They hope, therefore, the advantages which they can offer will induce all dealers in these articles to call at

No. 30 North Fourth Street,

whenever they visit Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1847. 73-9w

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity of these Wheels, and the successful use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 300 Rights in North Carolina, 19 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they always double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Boswell, [illegible], and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is [illegible], and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C. will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

STEAMER WATEREE.

THIS Boat has been purchased to run from this place to Charleston, the ensuing Season. She is of very light draught, and substantially built. She is now being put in first rate condition, and will be ready to receive Freight in Charleston by the first day of September next.—She is to be commanded by Capt. White, so favorably known as the late commander of the Steamer Anson. The Agents at Charleston will be Messrs. Smith, Mowry & Son, and B. King, Esq. at Georgetown. All Goods shipped by this Boat from either of the above places, will only be charged with the actual expenses paid out. No commissions will be charged for Receiving and Forwarding. There will be no charge made for receiving and forwarding Cotton, or any other Produce shipped by this Boat.

AUG. P. LACOSTE,
Agent at Cheraw.

Cheraw, S. C., July 27, 1847. 73-9w

THE subscriber hereby forbids any person to trade for a Note made by Mr. Edward McCallum, and payable to me the 1st day of January next, amounting to some cents over Ten Dollars, which Peter McFarland holds and will not give up,—I, the said subscriber, never having received the value of said Note, or any thing in consideration therefor.

And the subscriber also forbids the maker of said Note to pay the same to any other person.

A. McKELLAR.

Alfordsville, July 17, 1847. 73-3w

In Store and for Sale,

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, of extra quality for family use.
Stewart's Crushed, Powdered, and Loaf Sugar,
10 boxes "Hull & Son's" patent mould Candles, 20 lbs. each—a superior article.
10 boxes "Colgates" brown Soap,
A few ½ bbls. extra No. 1 Mackerel.

Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.

July 5, 1847. 70-tf

STEAMER RICHLAND.

This light draught and substantially built Boat is now undergoing a thorough examination, and will be fully repaired and ready for active business the ensuing Fall. Capt. Brock has engaged Mr. Hall T. McGee, on Boyce & Co's wharf, Charleston, to act as Agent of this Boat, who will particularly attend to receiving and forwarding all Goods consigned to his care, to be shipped by this Boat, free of any charges for receiving and forwarding:—so that the shippers will only be charged with the actual expenses paid out by the Agent on their goods. Mr McGee will also forward all cotton and produce shipped by this Boat free of charges for receiving and forwarding.

Capt Brock has been for the last three years actively and successfully running this Boat from Charleston to this place; and whilst he tenders his sincere thanks to a generous public for the support and encouragement he has received, he confidently appeals to them for a continuation of their liberal support, and assures them, if the most unremitted attention to business, with the greatest desire to please those who patronise him, will insure success, he feels assured he will deserve it.—And now that he has relieved the shipper from the heavy charge of receiving and forwarding in Charleston, he thinks this will be an additional reason with the shipper to patronize his Boat.

D. S. HARLLEE, Agent.

Cheraw, July 6. 72-9w

EQUITY SALE.

BY a Decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Cumberland, I shall expose to Public Sale, at the Court House door in said county, in Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following valuable REAL ESTATE, viz:

800 acres of Land on Big Rockfish and Nicholson's Creek, joining the lands of Neill Campbell and others, known as the McCaskill land.

105 acres between Big Rockfish and Gum Branch, known as the McRaney place.

200 acres lying on Rockfish and Piney Bottom. Also an interest in 300 acres on the Gum Branch. The above lands formerly the property of Samuel C. Shaw.

[illegible] acres on the waters of Neill's Creek, joining the lands of Neil Matthews, B. F. Atkins, and others.

[illegible] acres on Cooper's Branch, joining the lands of Charles Stuart, Barnaby Johnson, and others.

[illegible] acres on Black River, joining the lands of Joel Denning and Betsy Stuart. Formerly the property of David Mathews.

One-fourth part of 4 acres, including a Mill, in Fayetteville, known as Russell's Mill.

Terms—six months' credit; purchasers giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

July 20, 1847. 72ts

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the Firm of

COOK & TAYLOR,

And have now on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

JAMES G. COOK,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, June 1847. 68-tf

JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

SIR George Simpson's Journal of his Overland Journey round the World, $2. Omoo: A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas, by H. Melville, the popular author of Typee, $1 25. Alice Gordon, or the uses of Orphanage, by Jos. Alden, D. D. Tancred, or the New Crusade, by D'Israeli, 25. Illustrated Life of Gen. Scott, 25. Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50. Etiquette for Gentlemen, 50. Flora's Lexicon; Mitchell's Geography, &c. &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE.

May 17.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

CRABB on Real Property, 2 vols., $7 50.
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, $7 50.
For sale by E. J. HALE.

April 20.

RANAWAY

FROM my plantation, about the 1st of June last, my negro man STEPHEN. He is about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well made, and weighs 140 or 150 pounds; very black complexion, speaks quick when spoken to, smiling countenance, brisk motion, and has a large and [illegible] scar on his forehead, caused by the falling of a [illegible] block upon him. When he draws down his hat or cap it is not discernible. I understand he was seen a few days ago in Richmond county, N. C., in the neighborhood of Dr. John Malloy's, where he passes as a free man—says his name is Scott, that he was raised in Fayetteville, N. C., and is a blacksmith by trade. Stephen can do tolerable good work in the shop. I think he will make his way to Fayetteville, or Lumberton, Robeson county, N. C., as he is acquainted with a great many free mulattoes at those places. I will pay a liberal reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in jail so that I get him. He may perhaps get some person to write him a free pass. Any information concerning the said runaway may be communicated to me at my residence near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C.

HENRY EASTERLING.

July 5, 1847. 72-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1847.

Duncan Currie, Administrator of Arch'd Black, dec'd, *vs.* Mary Black, Daniel Black, and Alexander Black.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the Court, that Mary Black, Daniel Black, and Alexander Black, the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1847.

71] J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1847.

Kenneth Clark and others, *vs.* Daniel Morrison, Executor of Margaret Clark, dec'd, and others.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander Clark, John Clark, Archibald Clark, and Malcom Clark, heirs at law of Margaret Clark, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, requiring them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1847.

71] J. McLAURIN.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 14, 1847. 67-tf

NEW Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well-selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state, that almost every desirable article will be found at the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

March 30, 1847. 56tf

N. B. Always on hand, a large assortment of SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, from common to extra fine, with all the necessary equipments. W. C. J. & CO.

NEW DRY GOODS *Cash Bargain Store.*

Save 25 per cent! Save 25 per cent!

THE Subscriber having established himself on Hay Street, for the purpose of conducting the DRY GOODS business on the CASH principle, would most respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and surrounding country, to his well selected Stock of

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

As he is desirous of making Fayetteville his permanent place of residence, it is to his advantage to keep only such goods as will, by *Price* and *Durability*, please, and thereby insure a share (at least) of the custom of the community.

Having been transacting business at the North, which caused him to be constantly in the market, purchasers can rest assured of having shewn them such goods only as have latest made their appearance. His stock consists of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress, White Muslin, and Housekeeping Goods; Shawls; Hdkfs; Gloves; Mitts; Hosiery; and Negro Clothing; together with a lot of Notions, making in all a stock too tedious to enumerate.

Country Merchants will be supplied on terms so liberal, as will, we think, obviate the difficulty of going further. CALL and SEE for yourselves.

JOHN EASTER, Jr.

North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

May 10. 62-4m

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
Fayetteville, N. C.

47-1yp]

Express Mail Line FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July 1847. 71-tf

LIVERY STABLE.

D. G. Humphrey

HAS established a Livery Stable in Fayetteville, near Briggs's Hotel, where he has a number of good horses and easy vehicles, Carriages, Carioles, Buggies, &c.

He is prepared at all times to convey travellers to any point within the State, or to accommodate pleasure parties with excursions.

His terms are CASH, in all cases; and all damages or injuries done to horses or vehicles, must be paid by the person to whom hired.

May 22, 1847. 67-tf

Capt. Bragg's Battery, to which belongs the honor of having saved the day at Buena Vista, was we understand, discharged, each gun, over two hundred and fifty times during the battle. We are told by one whose authority is unquestionable, that when the battery opened upon the Mexican cavalry, as they were making their last and seemingly overwhelming charge, the horsemen were so near that as the ramrods were drawn from the guns for the first fire they struck the enemy's men and horses. The next discharge stayed the charge, and the next sent them to the right about.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Pretty Good.—An Arkansas hero was lately convicted of horse stealing, and when sentence had been passed on him, he took a survey of the court room, and gave vent to his feelings in the following manner:—"Well, this is rather the briskest place I ever did see. Travelled fifteen miles this morning, stood an election and unanimously voted by twelve men to be maintained at the public expense ten years."

A GHOST STORY.

BY MAJOR JONES, OF PINEVILLE.

Bout two years ago, the people of Pineville was almost 'larmed out of ther senses by a ghost what made his appearance every night in the grave yard. The niggers seed it fust, and they told sich terrible tales about it that the wimmin and children was fraid to go to bed in the dark for a month, and you could'nt git a nigger to go outside of the door arter dark not for all Georgy. It made a monstrous talk for more'n ten miles round the settlement, and every body was anxious to know whose ghost it was, and what it wanted. Old Mr. Walker, what had been cheated out of all his property by the lawyers, hadn't been ded a great while, and as he was a monstrous curious chap any how, the gineral opinion was that the old man had cum back for something.

Sammy Stonestreet seed it, and Bob Moreland seed it, and old Miss Curloo seed it when she was cummin to town to see her darter Nancy, the night she had her baby, and they all gave the same account the niggers did, bout its bein dressed in white and talkin to itself, and cryin and walkin about among the toom stones. Bob Moreland sed he heard it sneeze two or three times jest as natural as any human, and cry ever so pitiful.

A good many of the boys sed they were gwine to watch for it sum night and speak to it; but sumhow ther harts always failed 'em bout dark, and nobody didn't go!

One day Bill Wilson cum to town, and was bout half-corned down to Mr. Harly's store, when they got to banterin him bout the ghost.

"Ding'd if I don't see who it is," ses Bill. "I aint afraid of no ghost that ever walked o' night."

With that some of 'em offered to bet him five dollars that he dasent go inside of the grave yard alone after dark.

'Dun,' ses Bill, 'plank up yer money. But I'm to go just as I've a mine to!'

'Yes,' ses the boys.

'—And shoot the ghost, if I see it?'—ses he.

'To be sure.'

'—And I'm to have a bottle of old Jimmaky to keep me company!'

'Yes,' ses all of 'em.

'Agreed,' ses Bill. 'Put up the stakes in Mr. Harly's hands.'

The money was staked and the business all fixed in no time.

'Now,' ses Bill 'give me a par of pistols and let me load 'em myself, and I'll show you whether I's fraid of ghosts.'

Captain Skinner's big horse pistols were sent for, and Bill loaded one of 'em up to the muzzle, and after gitting a bottle of liquor in his pocket, and takin two or three more horns to raise his courage, he waited til it was dark. Every body in town was wide awake to see how the thing would turn out, and some of the wimmin was monstrous consarned for Bill, for fear he'd git carried off by the ghost shore enuff.

Jest about dark, Bill set out for the grave yard, with a whole heap of fellers, who went to see him to the gate.

'Look out now, Bill—you know ghosts is monstrous dangerous things,' sed the boys, as they was bout leavin him.

'Never you mind,' ses Bill. 'But remember, I'm to shoot——'

'Yes,' ses all of 'em.

Bill marched into the middle of the grave yard, singin 'Shiny Night' as loud as he could, but monstrous out of tune, and tuck a seat on one of the grave stones.

The grave yard in Pineville stands on the side of a hill bout a quarter of a mile from town. The fence is a monstrous high post-and-rail fence, and the lot is a tolerable big one, extending a good ways down in the holler on tother side, whar ther is a pine thicket of bout a acre whar ther aint no graves.

The night was pretty dark, and Bill thought it was very cold, so he kept takin drinks evry now and then to keep himself warm, and singin all the songs and sam tunes he know'd to keep awake. Sometimes he though the heard something, and then his hair would sort o' crawl up, and he would grab hold of his pistol, what he held cocked in his lap, but it was so dark he couldn't see nothing ten steps off.—Two or three times he felt like backin out, but he know'd that wouldn't never do; so he'd take another drink and strike up another tune. Bimeby he got so sleepy that he couldn't tell whether he was singing 'Lucy Neal' or 'The Promised Land,' and bimeby he only sung a word here and thar, thout being very pertickler what song it belonged to.

He was so bominable sleepy and corned together, that he couldn't keep awake, and in spite of his fears he began to nod a little.

'Ugh!' ses Bill, 'what's that?'

But he soon cum to the conclusion that he must been sneezin in his sleep, and after seein that his pistol was safe and takin another drink, he was soon in the land of Nod again.

Bout this time old Mr. Jenkins's gang of gotes cum out of the thicket, whar they had cum thro the gap in the fence, and with old white Bellshazer in the lead, cum smellin bout whar Bill was watchin for the ghost.

Old Bellshazer is one of the cudaciousest old rascals to butt in all Georgy, and seein Bill setin thar all alone by himself, he goes up and smells at him. Bill nodded to him in his sleep. The gote stepped back a little ways, and Bill nodded agin. The old feller took it for a banter shore enuff and back he went a few steps, and raisin up on his hind legs a little he tuck deliberate aim, and spang he tuck Bill right between the eyes, nockin him and his pistol both off at the same time!

Bang goes the pistol, roarin out on the still night air like a young five-pounder, so evry body heard it, and the next minit you might heard Bill holler murder! murder! for mor'ne a mile.

The whole town was out of bed in a minit, and every body that could go was out to the grave yard as quick as they could git thar.

Thar was Bill Wilson lyin sprawled out on the ground, with his nose nocked as flat as a pancake, and both eyes bunged up so he couldn't tell day-light from dark.

The gotes was scared as bad as he was at the pistol, and was gone fore he fairly touched the ground; and Bob Moreland and Tom Stallins, what had gone out thar to scare Bill and had seed his encounter with Bellshazer, was standin by him rapped up in their white sheets, laughin like they would bust their sides.

Bill swore that he was wide awake, and that when the ghost cum up to him, he tuck a fair crack at it, when all at once he was struck with a clap of thunder and lightnin.

Bob Moreland tried to explain it to him. But it was all no use. He swore the ghost was six foot high, and that he seed the lightnin jest as plain as he ever seed lightnin in his life.

Bill claimed the stakes, and every body sed he ought to have the money. But you may depend he wouldn't have sich another ghost fight for all the money in Georgy. The fence was mended whar it was broke in the thicket, and thar was never any more ghosts seed in that grave yard sense.

FROM THE BROOKLYN ADVERTISER.

ONE OF TOO MANY.

Passing along Henry street, on Saturday evening, we were accosted by a little girl, clothed in rags and patches, with "please, sir, to give me a few coppers. I am hungry and mother is hungry, and my two brothers and one sister are sick; do give me a few coppers, sir." She was about 8 years of age, and her sunken, hollow cheeks, and tattered dress, showed plainly that she was the child of poverty. "Is your father home?" we asked. "Father died suddenly and was buried last Monday," said the little girl, as the tears flowed down her cheeks. "Please give me a few coppers," she continued, "we are *so* hungry." It was evident that the little girl spoke the truth, and we asked her if she would show us to the place where she lived. "It's a long way," she replied, "and it's dark all the way up stairs to the room where mother is." We took her hand; for many a block she led us on, and as she spoke of her father's death she wept.

"When father died," said she, "my brother cried all day, and all night too, until it made him sick, and I'm afraid he will die. But he don't cry now; he is too sick and weak, and mother has no money to pay a doctor, and no medicine, nor nothing nice to give him to eat. O, sir, make haste," said she, as she ran ahead, "mother will want the pennies I have got, and will be so glad to see you, for nobody has been in the room since father died." For many a block we were led by the ragged but now gladsome little chatterer, and at length she stopped before the door of a house nearly in the centre of a block of buildings, and, tripping lightly up the steps of the stoop, said, "mother lives here; the place is dark, but I'll lead you up there." Up one, two, three pair of stairs, we followed our little guide in utter darkness. "This way," she said, as she seized our hand. She led us on until she arrived at a door, which she opened and we entered.

"Mother," said our guide, "this gentleman, when I asked him for some cents for you, wanted to come to see you; I have brought him, mother, and now he'll know that I didn't tell him a story." The mother was leaning over a boy of about fourteen, lying on a straw mattress placed upon a chest on one side of the room. The tears were streaming from her eyes and from the boy's eyes too. There was a cot in another corner of the room, on which lay two sick children. They moaned—O how pitiful it was to hear them! There was neither chair nor table in the room; two large boxes were there, on one of which we took our seat. "Och, sir," she said, releasing her arms from the neck of her sick son, "an it's hard to have to send my little girl to beg, but it's harder still to starve wid three childher sick wid the ship fever in one room, and not a thing to give 'em."

It was a wretched place; the woman had neither bit nor sup in her room, nor means wherewith to obtain them, save the few cents our little guide brought in. They had not tasted food that day. A visit to the market and the appearance of a butcher boy with a basket of various kinds of eatables caused the poor mother to weep for joy. And our little guide, God bless her—clung——but never mind what she did; she had a good supper that night and plenty next day. And, as the ladies have taken the case in hand, we believe the poor family will be placed beyond want.

Fate of Semmes.—The Charlottesville Republican gives the following account of the fate of Semmes, the young man who shot Professor Davis, some years since, at the Virginia University: "We learn from an authentic source, that Jos. G. Semmes, respecting whose career our readers will, perhaps, be curious to hear something certain, brought his life to an end by his own hand, the morning of the 9th inst., at the house of his brother, in Washington, Georgia. He shot himself with a pistol, the ball entering the left eye and penetrating the brain, and lingered in a state of total insensibility from about 7 o'clock A. M., when the family was called to his room by the report of a pistol, until half past 1 P. M. of the same day. When his room was entered, he was found in a chair, placed at a table. A pistol was lying across his lap, and on the table was an open razor. On the table was found also a note, stating, in the form of a certificate, dated July 9th, 1847, that his death was occasioned by himself, and was brought about either by pistol or razor."

At the moment when the War Bill passed, in May, 1846, a Democratic Senator remarked that the war would be a very short one—that it would not last longer than a month. Mr. Calhoun replied: "It will last three years, and cost us a hundred millions"—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE MEXICAN WAR.

New Orleans, July 30.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MASSACHUSETTS.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The steam propeller Massachusetts arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 23d inst., which is six days later than the departure of the New Orleans. The importance of the intelligence by this arrival is by no means commensurate with the general expectations entertained.

In regard to the appointment of Mexican commissioners, nothing further is positively known, but a courier who came through from the city of Mexico with dates as late as the 10th of July, says that no commissioners have been appointed by Mexico. The Sun of Anahuac of the 22d inst.—the latest paper we have received—says the city still abounds in rumors on the subject, though it does not give them, preferring to wait for authentic advices. The Sun, however, is evidently disposed to think the announcement of the appointment of commissioners premature.

Before gathering such items of local news as we can find in the Vera Cruz papers, we give the following letter from our own intelligent correspondent:

Official Correspondence of the Picayune.

Vera Cruz, July 20, 1847.

"You may think it strange when I tell you that whenever a steamer arrives from your city, the first thing that is inquired for here is a paper containing the latest news from the army of Gen. Scott and the city of Mexico; but such is the fact. A fellow who is fortunate enough to get a good package of papers has to hide them, and then curse you poor editors in the presence of those wishing to borrow for not sending him any. When he gets a chance, he slips off to some obscure place where undisturbed he reads the news *which passed by his own door two weeks before.* So true is it that we get most of our army and Mexican news from New Orleans.

"Those merchants who have occasional communication with their correspondents in Mexico, dare not make political news public here, as their friends are forbidden by the authorities of Mexico to write on political subjects. I saw one letter ten days ago which gave the names of four large commercial houses, the heads of which had been summoned before Santa Anna and severely reprimanded for writing letters to their friends here giving the history of political events. The letters had been intercepted by parties of guerillas, and the writers were politely informed that if they did the like again, they would not only be tendered the hospitalities of Castle Santiago, but considered as enemies and treated accordingly.

"On the night of the 16th inst., about 9 o'clock, we had an alarm here that the Mexicans were upon us. Such a *stampede* as it led to, I have never witnessed before. The slamming of the doors and windows sounded not unlike discharges of musketry. Utter confusion prevailed.—The women and children screamed; foot races were run to the arsenal to obtain arms, and many incidents contributed to swell the excitement. One man actually swam off three-quarters of a mile to a vessel, and a good number took to the boats moored at and near the Mole. A hole was stove in the custom-house boat by some of the frantic people in their hurry to seek a place of safety. The excitement lasted about half an hour, when all returned to their homes, satisfied that there was not and had not been any attempt to retake the city. The man who caused the alarm has been sent to the Castle of San Juan de Ulua.

"That Padre Jarauta, with between eleven and twelve hundred men, was within two and a half leagues of this city on the 16th and 17th inst. No one doubts this, as a large number of market men saw him both days. He made a requisition on persons living near Cosmaloapan, who had furnished us with a large number of horses, to supply him with two hundred *gratis*, and the poor devils had to shell out. A report is current here that the good Padre had sent word to Col. Wilson that he was in want of money, and that if Col. W. would pay him, he would no longer molest either American citizens or property. The truth is Col. Wilson did get a letter purporting to come from Jarauta, saying that if Col. W. would give him three thousand dollars, he would leave the country, but I believe the story was started by some mischievous Mexican and that Jarauta never sent any word of the kind.

"Gen. Pierce did get off on the evening of the 16th inst., and, on the arrival of his command at the San Juan bridge, they found about eight feet of it cut away. The damage was soon repaired with such timber and logs as could be found near by, and the whole command and train passed over in safety. It is rumored that the Puente Nacional and the bridge over Plan del Rio have been served in the same way by the guerillas.

"Lieut. Moore, of the 12th Infantry, died at the hospital of San Francisco on the 17th inst., and Capt. Duff, of the 3d Dragoons, died on the same day at camp. Capt. D. made many friends here during his sojourn, and is much lamented.

"Our quartermaster, Maj. Smith, has been down with the *vomito* for several days, but I am happy to say that he is now doing finely.

"A Spaniard was found murdered outside of the city on Sunday morning last, and I regret to say that no trace can be found of the author of the murder.

"The new Louisiana Battalion is a great acquisition to the garrison of this place, and a heavy detail is occupied in the protection of the stock and Government property outside of the walls. Such protection has been needed a long while, and would have been granted if Gov. Wilson had had the means to do so. The 1st Infantry has had a severe task in garrisoning this place for the last three months. Reduced by sickness, but little more than half their number have been fit for duty for weeks, and these have had to stand guard every other day and night. To their vigilance may be attributed the universal good order which prevails within the walls of the city. From the time they took charge of the garrison I think that but a single murder has been committed in the city, which speaks wonders compared with Matamoras, Monterey and other Mexican towns, where I know that formerly our soldiers were murdered almost nightly.

"Two letters have been received in town by private express, dated the 10th inst., but they have but little to say about politics. From one of them I have been kindly permitted to make the following extract, which is the old story over again:

[TRANSLATION.]

City of Mexico, July 10, 1847.

A great many persons here think that we must have peace shortly, but we have been assured to-day by those in whom we have the greatest confidence, that those at the head of the Government have not the remotest idea of negotiating, and if any encouragement is held out to Gen. Scott it will only be to gain time. But what have we to gain in time? Nothing, a mere nothing, for we are as well prepared to receive the enemy now as we ever shall be, and the sooner the Americans advance the better it will be for both parties.

Of the late contributions levied, we have had to pay $4200; Messrs. —— $1500; Messrs. —— $1200; and Messrs. —— $1000.

"The above extracts are every word these letters contain, but the man who came through with them says that no commissioners had been appointed.

"Santa Fe, which has been abandoned as a temporary depot, was burnt a few days since by Lieut. Fitzgerald and a small party of men.

"Letters from Orizaba of the 13th inst. state that letters had been received there from Puebla, dated the 11th inst., stating that Gen. Scott would positively march towards Mexico on the 16th inst., and although I have little faith in letters of this kind to Mexicans, I do not doubt that Gen. Scott is ere this on the road to the city of Mexico. Yours, truly."

We might perhaps interest our readers by translating from the Sun of Anahuac some of its speculations about the commissioners, &c., but they are but conjectural and founded upon no more certain data than we all possess here. We received no copy of the *Arco Iris* by this arrival.

Verbal reports have been received by this arrival in regard to Gen. Pierce's march. They are to the effect that he had had encounters with guerillas, but we cannot suppose our correspondent would have omitted all mention of them, had the encounter been serious.

The following is an extract from a letter of Col. Gates to Gov. Wilson, touching the loss of men in Col. DeRussy's expedition:

Tampico, June 17, 1847.

Colonel:—I do not at this time regret that you could not send to me the assistance I desired. Col. DeRussy has returned with his command, having lost only eight or ten men, after being attacked by 1200 or more and surrounded for three days whilst on his way to Tampico. He made such havoc with his 6-pounder and his men that the enemy were afraid at last to come within gun-shot. He killed and wounded 150, confessed by an officer of the Mexican forces—our officers say 150 killed. The truth is, that 120 men passed through a range of 180 miles and a population of about —— people with great success. The colonel was ambuscaded three times by 1000 or more, and yet he defeated the enemy continually.—When I heard that he was surrounded by so large a force I thought he would not get beyond his powers to escape; but he extricated himself honorably and I am rejoiced at his "feat at arms."

FURTHER FROM THE RIO GRANDE. SUCCESSFUL ATTACK UPON A TRAIN.

The schooner Sarah Churchman, Capt. Errickson, arrived yesterday from the Brazos, having sailed thence on the 23d inst. By her we have a Matamoras Flag of the 21st inst., four days later than the number previously received.

Quite the most interesting news in the Flag is the following in relation to an attack upon a train, which was partially successful:

"The last arrival from Camargo brings an account of a recent attack by the Mexicans, supposed to be a detached party of Urrea's troops, upon a train on its way to Monterey. The wagon train was attended by a small escort, and following in the rear were some sixty or eighty pack mules, freighted with goods belonging to merchants of Matamoras. The train was attacked near Marin, and the assault was directed against the rear, with a view of cutting off the pack mules, in which the Mexicans were completely successful—all the mules with their packs were captured by them. A considerable booty has thus fallen into their hands—some say about $30,000 worth of dry goods and a quantity of tobacco. The principal loss is sustained by Mr. Tacmyer, one of the most respectable merchants of Matamoras, who loses upwards of $25,000 in dry goods; Mr. Kingsbury was the owner of the tobacco."

SCENE IN GEN. TAYLOR'S TENT.

The public are familiar with the excitement that seized upon Gen. Taylor, when he learned that his veteran troops had left him, to join Gen. Scott—how he turned simple wholesome dishes into *entrees*, by putting mustard into his coffee and on his bread, the like of which had never before been witnessed, except in a foreign cookery. It is said that when Don Zachary had got well over his wrath, he was sitting in his tent, reflecting upon the philanthropic idea of writing to Santa Anna, that he had better compound this war to save himself from being flogged to death, should he ever conclude to come to Mexico by the way of San Louis Potosi—when a starched up Orderly presented himself at the General's tent with a formidable looking official document. The old General, not in a mood to be disturbed by business matters, handed it over to Major Bliss, with the remark that he might send an answer to it. The old General then fixed his eyes philosophically upon a tarantula that had gone to sleep upon one of his tent poles, and re-commenced cogitating about writing to Santa Anna.

Now, Major Bliss had, in the mean time, travelled through an immense number of military titles, and reading aloud, had got into the jist of the official looking letter, when he stumbled on the following, 'send me also Bragg's and Washington's Batteries.'

Hereupon old Zac wheeled round on his camp stool so suddenly, that the tarantula took to his heels, and as rapidly as he could articulate, he exclaimed; 'Ah, what is that?'

Now, Major Bliss was taken all aback by the order he had read; so he recovered from his surprise, and began reading again the sentence that had created so much excitement in the old hero—

'Send me also Bragg's and Washington's Batteries.'

This was too much—all the old veterans of the 8th and 9th gone, and most of the volunteers that had served at Monterey—and to order off the small remnant of artillery left with him, made old Zac perfectly terrible. His eyebrows elevated themselves until they displayed a pair of glowing eyes that seemed to be burning within their sockets; even the old brown coat for a moment assumed a sort of indignant air, and the nap of it, where there was any left, turned up with indignation.

'S-a-y to h-i-m, *not another gun*,' articulated the General with difficulty. The storm was passed, the eyebrows fell into their places, the dark eye twinkled with philosophic resignation, and the mouth grew into a good natured smile, and not another word was ever said about the order so summarily answered, so positively obeyed.

The battle of Buena Vista in time followed, and the part took in it by the light artillery has become immortal fame; and the prompt reply of 'not another gun,' was consequently followed by 'A few more grape, Captain Bragg.'—*N. O. National.*

A short time previous to the battle of Buena Vista a youth in New Orleans named Fremeaux, about 17 years of age, determined to join the Army of General Taylor, in Mexico, and did so, much against the wishes of his friends and relatives. The Courier thus refers to his conduct in the brilliant battle which occurred soon after he reached the enemy's country:—

"When he arrived in Mexico he lost no time in finding a place where he was sure to obtain an opportunity to distinguish himself in the then approaching combat at Buena Vista. Prompt as lightning, chivalrous as Bayard, he charged the enemy with headlong courage, and continued to fight until he fell under repeated wounds of the sabre and lance. He was left on the field, where, after the enemy retreated, he was found almost lifeless. Immediate and assiduous attention was given to him—he was slowly restored to his senses, and, in a few weeks, with youth and courage to sustain him, was in a fair way of recovery. Intelligence had arrived here that he was dead, but, to the unbounded gratification of his friends, it was at length announced that not only was he alive, but more than ever prepared and resolved to make the Mexicans pay dear for the blood which he had lost."

When this brave lad left his home he was a pupil in the High School of New Orleans. His companions in that institution are about to procure a splendid sword and forward it to him as a token of their admiration of his courage and heroism.

Baltimore American.

One of the N. C. volunteers has returned, sick, within a few days, to his home in Martin county. He went out a rabid Democrat, and has come back a Whig out-and-out. He says that if one wants to become well acquainted with Locofocoism, he must go to Mexico, and witness the treatment which the Army receives at the hands of the Administration—that there is but one party in the Army; they are *all* Whigs *now*, whatever their political opinions were before they went to Mexico. His talk, we understand, perplexes the Locofoco leaders in Martin amazingly, particularly the Hon. Asa Biggs, whose speeches relative to the war the returned volunteer once regarded as Law and Gospel.—*N. S. Whig.*

An officer, returned from the wars, who was at a social party last evening, was boasting excessively of his own personal valor and prowess. Just as the wine-bottle came round to him, he entered on rather a tedious narrative of an attack made on him at Buena Vista, by some Mexican soldiers, three of whom he left dead at his feet, two of whom fell wounded, and the *remaining two* of whom, as an Irishman would say, ran away. He was so intent on blowing his own trumpet that he never thought of passing the wine which stood before him. Half an hour having elapsed, and the tale not being then half told, his friend on his right, impatient for the wine and of his boastful story, stretching for the bottle, coolly called out—"A little more grape, Capt. Bragg."

N. O. Delta.

A Piece of "Hollow Ware."—Cist's Advertiser tells a legendary sort of story about a piece of "*hollow ware*," that beats "The House that Jack built." Here is the story as Mr. Cist tells it.—

"*Hollow Ware.*—The following graphic account of the Texas 'flying artillery' used in the battle of San Jacinto, we find in an exchange paper. It beats Ringgold's all hollow:—Sam Houston's flying artillery, used at the battle of San Jacinto, was one four pounder, lashed with a piece of raw hide to the back of a Jackass. When the piece was discharged, it would throw him forward on his face with such force as to detain him in that position until the piece was re-loaded, and as he rose and brought it within range of the Mexicans, the match was applied, and away went the animal on his face and knees, and away went thunder and flame and death-dealing balls, and away went the Mexicans helter skelter. This was the memorable *hollow ware* furnished by the Texas "sympathizers" of Cincinnati, at the suggestion of Gen. R. T. Lytle. 'Mr. Chairman,' said the General, 'I am conscious that it would be a violation of neutrality for us to send munitions of war to Texas. But, sir, we can send them *hollow ware*.' The yell of delight which followed the suggestion still rings in my ears. The hollow ware was sent, and a young man to serve it. That piece of flying artillery won the battle of San Jacinto. The battle of San Jacinto achieved the independence of Texas.—Texas independence led to Texas annexation, and Texas annexation to war with Mexico, and the war with Mexico may make Zachary Taylor President of the United States. That single phrase 'hollow ware' accomplished all this, besides other and more distant results yet in the womb of the future. What magic dwells in a single word, at times."

A very nice Man.—At the entertainment given by the City Fathers of New York to the officers of the French steamship, the health of Louis Phillippe was given by his worship, the Mayor. Mons. Leon Lecomte, in behalf of his brother officers, thus replied—"You could not have given a toast to a better father, a wiser king, a more tender husband, *or a more nice man!*"

Tender hearted.—The Buffalo Republican speaking of an enormous Railroad train of cars, filled with German emigrants, passing over the Buffalo and Niagra Falls Road, says "it seemed like cruelty to compel a single engine to drag such enormous loads in such excessively hot weather."

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

THE END OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

The Union was something more than an oracle, when it announced, in regard to the contest and the negotiation with Mexico, that "no one can undertake to say, with any precision, whether we shall have peace or war." All that *is* known is this: that Mr. Polk needlessly involved the country in the war, and cannot now get it out of it. The correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who is supposed to understand the views, if he does not share in the feelings of the administration, writes in this wise:

The "conquered peace" is very aptly placed in the same category with "perpetual motion," and the "quadrature of the circle." Gen. Taylor and his officers appear to be as clever in speech and toast-making, as in storming a fortress, or repelling a charge. It cannot be said that any of the officers of our army,—either of those in Mexico or in the bureaus here,—have ever attempted to humbug the public with the idea that we have conquered, or are about to conquer, a peace with Mexico.

It is the opinion of all our military men, that we have done little yet towards conquering a peace; and not so much as we might have done had we given our commanders more men and more means. It is apprehended that the present campaign will be utterly indecisive, and unproductive of any benefit commensurate with its cost of blood and treasure. Whose fault this failure may be, is to be considered by the next Congress and by the people. Gen. Scott, it is said, is already fixed upon by the Administration as their scape-goat.

We learn from this fact, that the fanciful notion of "conquering a peace," which it was the peculiar genius of the administration to conceive of, and was to be its crowning glory to accomplish, is abandoned; and, we may suppose, that some new fancy, some other delusive hope, is to urge Mr. Polk and his advisers to persevere in this war of invasion. We have, also, in this letter a statement of the disposition of the administration towards Gen. Scott, which the recent article in the Union indirectly censuring him for not as promptly, as was required, transmitting to the Mexican government the despatches sent out by Mr. Trist, prepared us to believe: Gen. Scott is to be made the "scape-goat" of Mr. Polk! This is the determination of the administration, and in this way they expect to escape from the censure which the general conduct of the war, so far as its conduct could be controlled by the administration, justly deserves.

When a party in power finds itself obliged to resort to excuses for the errors that have been committed, or for the failure of its enterprizes, it is a sign that it is not satisfied with itself, and regrets it cannot recall the wrong act done. So far, it is entitled to the sympathy which the penitent wrong-doer deservedly excites; and though it cannot have its errors even excused, it may be entitled to pity and mercy. But, when thus convinced and self-convicted, too, of its error, and filled with apprehension at the storm of indignation that it has aroused, it seeks to put its errors off on another, and to involve him in the whirlwind, whilst it may escape—the feeling of pity becomes one of contempt, and every man of every party, free from the influence which surround these sycophants, must despise both the act and the actors in such a nefarious wrong.

If, then, the administration—as this Washington letter says, and as the Washington Union leads us to believe, they have decided to do—shall seek to make Gen. Scott the "scape goat" for the conduct of the Mexican war, and all the errors which have marked its progress, they will but make themselves more odious than they now are; whilst they will be doing Gen. Scott a service, in directing the attention of the people more closely to what *he* has done, and enable them to contrast it with what Mr. Polk and his advisers have done, or attempted to do. In this way, the merits of both will be more justly appreciated, and the decision of the people upon them, be even more emphatically declared. What that decision will be, it would be affectation even in Mr. Polk to pretend to doubt.

There is a Latin proverb, which teaches that those who are fated to destruction are first deprived of their reason. The truth of the proverb has been illustrated in every age. If the attempt is ever made to throw upon General Scott, or any other officer acting under orders, the censure which the administration has won for itself, by its feebleness, its want of purpose, its hesitating to go on, and fearing to come back—if this be attempted, to shift the responsibility from their own shoulders to others, the attempt will fail; and the old proverb find in the fate of Mr. Polk another example of its truth: "Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

STRICT CONSTRUCTION AS IT IS UNDERSTOOD BY MR. POLK.

While the people of the Great West are prevented, by Mr. P.'s fastidious regard for the great doctrine of "Strict Construction" as he understands it, from enjoying the benefit to be derived from any improvement of her great "Inland sea," and while the Lakes are every year strewed with wrecks in obedience to, and in consequence of the Presidential scruples, the doctrine is operating very singularly in other quarters. We allude of course to Mexico.

It is well known that the President, through his Secretary, has established a tariff for the port of Vera Cruz, and that duties, to a considerable amount, have already been collected under it. This act is one of purely despotic power, neither recognized by the Constitution, nor the possibility of it even so much as alluded to by that instrument. It places the President precisely in the position of an Emperor, uniting in his own person all the attributes of Sovereignty, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, and renders him entirely superior to responsibility for all acts committed or to be committed in his name, in that country, to Congress, or to any power whatever. For, by assuming the power to impose and collect duties, without the intervention of Congress, he assumes, that from circumstances, this is a case of necessity, the power of Congress not extending to the laying a tariff for *foreign* ports. If then the necessity exists in this case, it exists also in that of establishing courts, trying causes, and every other accident belonging to or springing from sovereignty in its largest and most irresponsible sense.

What is the President of these United States? Clearly a creature of the Constitution. From that he derives his being; by virtue of that he exercises his functions; by its words his action is limited, restricted and confined. By the grants of that instrument, the President is made entirely the Executive officer of Congress, to whom all Legislative functions are given. If, then, the city of Vera Cruz belongs to us, and if it be advisable to levy duties upon vessels entering the harbor, it is the province of Congress to prescribe the tariff, which cannot exceed that laid upon other ports of the Union, and of the President to see that the duties are collected. If on the other hand, it belongs still to *Mexico*, then neither Congress, nor any other power recognized in the Union, has the authority to levy duties there.

Leaving out of view the fact that the duties there are higher than they are in the ports of the Union, and that they are levied upon our *own citizens*, contrary to that express provision of the constitution which says that "taxes shall be equal and uniform," we maintain that in every aspect of the case, the President has acted in open violation of law. Even Congress itself, in the ports of this Union, cannot lay a tariff for one, and another tariff for another. It cannot compel our own vessels, cleared from our own ports, manned by our own sailors, and laden with our own merchandise, to pay duties upon entering any harbor of this Union. Yet if Vera Cruz be in truth an American port, this is precisely what the President has undertaken to do, without any regard to the powers vested in Congress, and in utter contempt of that exposition, so much insisted on by strict constructionists, that the duties of the Legislative and Executive Departments are entirely separate, and that what belongs to one, cannot, without usurpation, be exercised by the other.

All these monstrous absurdities—this assumption of power to levy duties by the Executive, and to levy them in a foreign port—are *justified* by strict constructionists, under the "General Welfare" clause of the constitution! And yet complaints are made that the Whigs, because they wish to place it in the power of Congress to advance the commercial prosperity of the country, under the clause granting to that body power to "regulate commerce, &c." are stretching the constitution until it is likely to tear.

It has well been asked by the National Intelligencer, since law implies the right of resorting to tribunals, and since by making laws for the port of Vera Cruz, the President has erected himself into a Legislator, where any relief is to be found for the wrongful administration of his enactments there? There is no Court there, and surely *our* Courts have no jurisdiction beyond the limits of the Union. Suppose the collector, appointed by virtue of this newly assumed Presidential power, should collect a sum of money, say a million of dollars, if you please—put it in his pocket, and refuse to pay it over, or in any other way account for it: How is it to be gotten out of him? What court has cognizance of his case?—what process can be served on him?—and what Marshal or Deputy Marshal can serve it? Suppose even a bond is taken to a large amount, with all due security—where can he be sued? or, since the obligation is a stranger to our laws, how can any recovery be had?

All these are subjects of reflection for the serious, and doubtless for those among them who, professing to belong to the Strict Construction School, see danger only in banks, railroads and canals, while the very Constitution is abolished under the general warfare clause.

Alarming Expenses of the Government.—By the official quarterly return, made by the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the expenses of the Army, for only three months, ending on the 30th June, were sixteen millions five hundred seventy-two thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars (16,572,594,) and the whole expenses of the Government, for the same period, were $22,474,505. As the whole number of troops, then in service, were less than those now assembled, it follows that the expenses for the present three months will be greatly increased.

The expenses of the army alone, at this rate, will be over sixty millions a year,—and this, too, without including pensions, fortifications, and numberless other items. The expenses of the year, for all descriptions of expenditures, cannot fall much below a hundred millions; and, if we get off with that, we shall do pretty well. The receipts of the Government, from customs and all other sources, is almost eight millions for three months, or thirty-two millions a year,—leaving a deficiency of at least sixty-eight millions of dollars.

It was estimated, if we recollect rightly, that twenty-eight millions would meet all the deficiency of the expenses of the Government, up to July next.

Now, if the whole expenditures of the Government, army, navy, and every thing, are no more than twenty-two and a half millions, as is reported, for the last three months, or ninety millions a year, we are running behind at a great rate. The expenditures from December last, the period when the estimate was made, will be, to July, 1848, one hundred and thirty-five millions. The statement will then read thus:

Expenses for 1½ year,	$135,000,000
Receipts for the same period, Eight millions a quarter, or for the 1½ year,	48,000,000
Balance,	$87,000,000

The Government, by its own showing—for these are their own figures—have expended, in the year and a half, eighty-seven millions more than the receipts.

N. Y. Express.

Mr. Charles A. Wickliffe says that, if the Democrats brought on the war, they are the most proper persons to be left to bring it to a close. We have very serious doubts whether the incendiary who sets fire to a house is exactly the most proper person to be left to put out the flames.

Louisville Journal.

The Countryman and the Auctioneer.—A venerable man walked in from the country to see the city, and as he strolled along he was attracted by the voice and hammer of a popular auctioneer. He went in, elbowed his way through the crowd and stood by the side of the auctioneer. He heard the praise of the goods, the solemn asseverations as to their cost, beauty, fast colors, cheapness and what not, and at length, looking the auctioneer full in the face, said, with deep emotion, 'Friend, where do you expect to go to when you die?'

Chaplains in the Army.—A publication was made some time since in the Philadelphia Sun, in which it was stated, on the authority of the Rev. W. L. McCalla, of that city, that in a personal interview with the President, he told the Rev. Mr. McCalla "that when he (the President) appointed two Catholic priests chaplains he knew he had no right to make any such appointment, as there was no such office within his gift; but that *he had appointed them chaplains nominally, that they might become spies!*"

Attention has recently been called generally to the publication, and the Union of last night notices it; and says:

'It is scarcely necessary for us to say, as we are authorized to do, that the President never conceived such an idea—much less could he have conveyed such an one in conversation with Mr. McCalla—as is attributed to him by that person.

"It is proper to state, also, that neither at the time the Revs. Mr. McElroy and Mr. Rey went to the army, nor at any prior or subsequent period, was there any conference or communication with them, by any member of the administration, nor between the President and the Cabinet or any member of it, nor anything in any communication with Gen. Taylor, to whose headquarters they went, which sanctioned, in the remotest or slightest manner, the idea that they were expected to act as "spies."

Rev. W. L. McCalla and the President.—The Philadelphia "Sun" of August 5th says: "We have received from the Rev. W. L. McCalla a full statement of his memorable interview with President Polk, which we shall lay before the public in to-morrow's Sun." We shall of course give the Rev. gentleman an opportunity of being heard by our readers. After the official publication in the "Union," copied into this paper, impeaching his veracity, he has a right, upon that point, to speak for himself.

NORTH CAROLINA FISHERIES.

An intelligent correspondent of the Southerner, published at Richmond, Virginia, writing from Edenton in this State, speaks as follows of the Fisheries in the vicinity of that place. The information is of an interesting character, and from a source that is entirely reliable:

"The Fisheries contiguous to this place are a matter of considerable interest and quite worthy a brief notice in my letter. For the very brief season they exist, they are decidedly the most important interest known to the people of this State. There are, on the Albemarle Sound alone, some 28 Fisheries, which work Seines varying from 1,600 to 3,000 yards long, using each about 100 hands and 15 to 20 horses. Some of these seines have been known to catch as many as 300,000 herrings and as many as 13,000 shad at one haul! The amount of capital invested in the different Fisheries in the Albemarle District, is *Three Hundred Thousand Dollars*, giving employment for two months in the year to about five thousand hands and two hundred vessels, consuming annually about one hundred thousand bushels of salt, and putting up annually ninety thousand barrels of herrings. Of all the Fish caught three-twentieths may be allowed for shad. A few years since one haul was made on the Roanoke River containing forty-five tons of Rockfish! This, I know will sound to you like a "Fish Story," but I receive my information from one of the most respectable and intelligent citizens of Edenton, and am willing to stand by it. The seine happened to encounter a regular shoal of "rocks."

A CAPITAL JOKE.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, having made an appointment to visit the Dublin Insane Asylum, repaired thither in the absence of the chief manager, and was admitted by one of the keepers, who was waiting to receive a patient answering the appearance of Sir Edward. He appeared to be very talkative, but the attendants humored him and answered all his questions. He asked if the Surgeon General had arrived, and the keeper answered him that he had not come, but that he would be there immediately.

"Well," said he, "I will inspect some of the rooms until he arrives."

"Oh, no," said the keeper, "we could not permit that at all."

"Then I will walk for a while in the garden," said his lordship, "while I am waiting for him."

"We cannot let you go there either, sir," said the keeper.

"What!" said he, "don't you know that I am the Lord Chancellor?"

"Sir," said the keeper, "we have four more Lord Chancellors here already."

He got into a great fury and they were beginning to think of the strait waistcoat for him, when, fortunately, the Surgeon General arrived.

"Has the Chancellor arrived yet?" asked he.

The man burst out a laughing at him, and said, "Yes sir, we have him safe; but he is far the most outrageous patient we have."

Mr. O'Connell told this anecdote in Dublin, at a public meeting.

Poisonous Bean.—The New Orleans National says that in Mexico there grows a small bean called *Pinon lello*, (pronounced peno-leo,) which, when infused in milk and drank, causes a chronic disease that soon carries off its victims, they the while unconscious of the real cause. This bean, it is said, was used in Havana, many years ago, with considerable success in destroying the English. The Mexicans use an herb called the *Huaco*, pronounced wuaco, to relieve them from the poisonous effects of the pinon-lello and the bite of poisonous reptiles, by chewing the weed and swallowing the extract. The extract is also used to put in the place of a bite of a poisonous reptile, and always with success. A Mexican never travels, if it can be avoided, without a small package of the huaco weed.

An Editor in a bad Box.—The editor of the *Pine Knot* established his paper in a town without inhabitants, and has continued to publish it without subscribers or readers. He is sans everything, but types and paper, generally supposed requisite to the conducting of a public journal. But what will not Yankee perseverence accomplish! The following is from his last number:

"This is our 4th number, but as yet we have not received the first exchange paper from any quarter. We are getting, like an old maid of our acquaintance, Miss. Silvia Sowerby, to have a very poor opinion of the *mails;* and for the same reason, doubtless, that they never come where we are."—*Mirror.*

Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott.—The New Orleans Times states that the difference between the popularity of Gen. Scott may be clearly illustrated in the feelings expressed by the volunteers. If you abuse Gen. Scott, they will argue in his defence—if you abuse Gen. Taylor, they will turn in and whip you.

From Rio Janeiro.—The bark Guilford, Captain Appleton, arrived at New York, early on Sunday morning from Rio de Janeiro, after a passage of thirty-two days.

The ill-feeling between the Brazilians and Americans continued to exist, and had spread throughout the Brazilian population. The Americans were anxiously looking for the Ohio and the relief squadron. The Ohio will probably reach there in two weeks, with Mr. Tod, our new minister, on board. The Ohio will remain at Rio till the arrival of the Brandywine.

It is said that the Brazilians throw every impediment in the way of the American ship masters. They still retain the Sarah and Esther and Yeoman.

The frigate Columbia was at Rio; the brig of war Bainbridge was on a cruise, rendering efficient service.

Affairs with Brazil.—The Washington correspondent of the N. York Journal of Commerce says: The Brandywine frigate, which is soon to sail for Rio, will carry out the fresh instructions, which I alluded to in my last, to our Minister, Mr. Tod, through which he will, undoubtedly, be enabled to settle all the pending difficulties between the two Governments.

If I am not much misinformed, great credit is due to Mr. Buchanan for advising and sustaining, against the policy of some other members of the Cabinet, the views by which alone this Government is to be extracted from the false and perilous position into which Mr. Wise had managed to bring it in relation to the Government of Brazil.

KILLING A CAT.

Judge Haliburton tells an amusing story in a recent work called *The Old Judge, or Life in a Colony.* It seems that the Governor of Halifax, Sir Hercules Sampson, with his lady and aids, had been invited to dine with a citizen of the place, who had made all possible arrangements for the reception of his pompous guest, and on his arrival the following incident took place:

Some of the party, following the example of his excellency, now took their seats, but the Governor, who had sat down on a small ottoman near Mrs. Channing, (the hostess,) was restless and uneasy. At first he drew himself a little forward, and then removed as far back as possible, and finally rose up and turned to ascertain the cause of the inconvenience he had experienced. He immediately exclaimed:

"Good God! I have killed this cat. Was there ever any thing so awkward or so shocking?"

Mrs. Canning said the cat was only *worsted*.

"Pardon me," he answered; "I wish with all my heart it was only worsted, for then there would be some hope of its recovery; but it is dead as Julius Cæsar!"

"I raised it myself, Sir Hercules!" she continued, and——"

"Oh, if you raised it yourself madam, it must have been a pet!" he replied; "and so much the worse for me. I beg ten thousand pardons! It is quite dreadful!"

Mrs. Channing exclaimed again, "It is only a bad piece of work, your excellency, and I ——"

"A very bad piece of work, indeed," said the inconsolable offender. "But the truth is my eyes have never recovered the injury they received in Egypt."

"It will rise again, I assure you, Sir Hercules. A good shake ——"

"Never, never, my dear madam!" he persisted. "Cat though it be, if it had twenty lives instead of nine, it will never rise again!"

Here Lady Sampson came to the rescue. Taking an enormous eye-glass, set with brilliants, out of her bosom, she examined the defunct cat, and (being able to see better than her husband) pronounced it to be a most beautiful piece of worsted work; and, on a nearer inspection, exclaimed "But where did you get those beautiful eyes of yours, my dear Mrs. Channing? and those bright and sharp claws? I used to think my eyes and claws perfection, but they are not to be compared to yours."

At this Sir Hercules took his seat on a couch near by, first taking care to see that no cat had previously occupied it.

IMPORTANT LAND SALES.

In Chatham and Moore Counties.

PURSUANT to an order of the Supreme Court, I shall offer for sale by Public Auction, at Roberts' Mills, on the County line of Moore and Chatham, on Thursday, the [illegible] day of October next, the following **TRACTS OF LAND**, to-wit.

In Chatham County.

150 acres on Tyson's Creek, adjoining the lands of McManus, Phillips, and others.
9½ acres on Tyson's creek, adjoining the lands of McManus, Wilson, and others.
225 acres on Bear creek, known as the [illegible] tract.
200 acres on the south side of Deep river, called the Dowdy mountain tract.
204 acres on Jones' creek, formerly in possession of John Poe.
1064 acres in four tracts, known as the [illegible] lands.
50 acres on the waters of Line creek, formerly Sabra Gilbert's.
275 acres in two tracts on the waters of [illegible] creek, formerly Robert Moore's.
300 acres on Indian creek, called the Jerry Phillips land, adjoining the lands of [illegible] and others.
50 acres on the waters of Rogers' creek, formerly John McIntosh's.
75 acres on the waters of Flag branch and Indian creek, known as the William Hilliard land.
100 acres on the waters of Bear creek, formerly William Larkins'.
115 acres adjoining the lands of John McIntosh and the County line.
50 acres adjoining Stinson's lands in Moore county and the County line.

In Moore County.

350 acres in four tracts, lying on the waters of [illegible] creek, a prong of Governor's creek known as the Patrick Shields land.
300 acres on the waters of Pocket and Governor's creek, called the John Gilbert tract.
150 acres on the waters of Big Pocket, adjoining the lands of Abram Cole and others.
230 acres in three tracts, adjoining Stinson's lands and Chatham county line.
150 acres granted to Aaron Tyson on Rogers' creek, adjoining the above last mentioned tracts.
50 acres adjoining the Wilkie lands and the Chatham line, formerly Lemuel Thompson's.
86 acres in two tracts on the waters of Buffalow creek, formerly William Campbell's.

TERMS.—A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be given for the purchase money, except a small part in cash to pay the costs of sale, if secured by bonds, bearing interest from date, with at least two approved sureties.

For further description or any necessary information concerning these lands, I refer to N. Maclean, Esq., Watson's Bridge, Moore county, or to Archibald A. T. Smith, Esq., Fayetteville.

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, Clerk.
Raleigh, July 7, 1847. 71-eow5t

Blank Warrants for sale here.

METROPOLITAN RAIL ROAD.

CAMDEN, S. C., July 28th, 1847.

In accordance with previous notice, a large number of Delegates from North and South Carolina assembled in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock A. M., when on motion of J. A. Inglis, Esq., his Honor, John M. DeSaussure was called to the chair, for the purpose of organizing the Convention.

The following Delegates appeared in Convention.

Raleigh, N. C.—Wesley Hollister, Esq.

Fayetteville, N. C.—Edward L. Winslow and J. W. Sandford.

Cheraw, S. C.—Col. D. S. Harllee, J. C. Evans, Gen. Blakeney, Dr. T. E. Powe, A. McFarland, [illegible] B. C. Cash, W. L. T. Prince, O. H. Kollock, J. A. Inglis, and T. A. Bryan.

Kershaw, S. C.—Messrs. W. J. Taylor, A. H. Boykin, C. J. Shannon, Wm. E. Johnson, C. [illegible], John Cantey, Wiley Kelley, T. Lang, B. McCoy, J. Lee, J. M. DeSaussure, James Dunlap, John Rosser, John Workman, James McEwen, W. C. Workman, Wm. Anderson, James K. Douglas, Benjamin Perkins, Wm. A. Ancrum, [illegible] J. Ancrum, Robert B. Johnson, Wm. M. Shannon, John Smart, John Boykin, D. M. Lang, [illegible] M. Boykin, L. H. Deas, and James Chesnut, Jr.

On motion of Gen. Blakeney, a committee of five were appointed to nominate officers for the Convention, viz:

Col. Harllee, J. W. Sandford, Wesley Hollister, Gen. Blakeney, and James E. Douglas.

This committee nominated for President, Edward L. Winslow. For Secretaries, James Chesnut, Jr. and Wm. M. Shannon, which nominations were unanimously confirmed by the Convention.

The President, on taking the chair, explained at length the objects of the Convention, and placed before the body a vast amount of useful and interesting information.

On motion, the following gentlemen were invited to take their seats as Delegates in the Convention.

Messrs. Ezekiel Dixon, John Dixon, J. A. Carnes, and Wm. B. Rogers of Bishopville, and Messrs. John Witherspoon and [illegible] Evans of Society Hill, and Mr. Joseph A. Norwood of Darlington.

On motion of Col. Harllee, a committee consisting of one from each delegation, was appointed to prepare a report and resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

The following gentlemen were selected by their respective delegations, to represent them in said committee.

Col. D. S. Harllee, Cheraw; J. W. Sandford, Fayetteville; Wesley Hollister, Raleigh; J. M. DeSaussure, Camden; John Witherspoon, Society Hill; J. A. Carnes, Bishopville.

On motion the Convention then adjourned to meet on to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

CAMDEN, S. C. July 29th, 1847.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M. Col. Harllee, Chairman of the committee to which was referred the duty of preparing a report and resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, made his report, which he urged upon the Convention with great zeal and ability. After free and extended discussion, in which Messrs. Inglis, Maj. DeSaussure, Wm. E. Johnson, Esq. Gen. Blakeney, O. H. Kollock, the President and others participated, the Report and Resolutions, with some slight amendments, were unanimously adopted as follows:—

The committee appointed to make a Report and submit Resolutions, in relation to the very important objects upon which this Convention has [illegible]

REPORT.

That they have had under consideration, the [illegible] referred to them. They find in the subject [illegible] connecting link of the Metropolitan Rail Road [illegible] The [illegible] to devise ways and means to defray the [illegible] the whole route from Raleigh to North [illegible] Fayetteville, Cheraw, to Camden [illegible] S. Carolina, and thus to spread before their [illegible] the capitalists of the country [illegible] to this great enterprise which may [illegible] The time for speculation [illegible] The public mind, North and [illegible] South [illegible] The capitalists of the country are [illegible] as an investment of money. [illegible] citizens of Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw and [illegible], and along the whole line are joined together in spirit as one firm, to commence and complete this great work. The committee forbear, therefore, to enter into an elaborate report on the subject, believing that when the route shall be surveyed, and the estimates of the Engineer, as to the cost, income and advantages of the work, are submitted to the public, all doubt will vanish, and all difficulty, as to the necessary funds for building the road, will be at an end. The connecting link on the Metropolitan line of Rail Road, if speedily commenced and speedily completed, [illegible] and must become the great national thoroughfare for the transportation of the mails and travel from the North to the South, and from the South to the North, and upon this fact is based the estimate which the committee desire to submit to the Convention.

From the public report of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, it appears that there were 280,- [illegible] passengers that passed over that road during the past year, and from all the information in our possession, and from the facts that the Camden road connects with the South Carolina Rail Road, and [illegible] connecting with the Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee Roads, some of which are under contract and many in successful operation, that [illegible] pierce the great valley of the Mississippi at more than one point, the committee are decidedly of opinion, that when the connecting link is finished it will derive a very great amount of trade from the South and South West, and think they may very safely submit that of the number of those who travelled over the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, there will be at least fifty thousand who will take this route; add to this from other Northern [illegible], twelve thousand, from the coastwise travel [illegible] thousand, the present travel through the [illegible] twenty-six thousand, making the aggregate [illegible] hundred thousand passengers yearly, (about [illegible] *hundred and fifty passengers each way daily,*) [illegible] cents per mile, is three thousand dollars, [illegible] $237 50 per mile, freight $500 per mile, [illegible] $3,737 50 income per mile per year.

The estimated expenses for this large amount of [illegible], is $1,250 per mile, per year, leaving $2,487 50 per mile profit, on an expenditure of $[illegible], cost of the road per mile, or a profit of [illegible] 25 per cent. If the data upon which the committee have based these calculations be correct and the results they have produced approximate towards the truth, then the committee ask, [illegible] can be found a scheme presenting so great [illegible] inducement to the capitalists of the country, [illegible] opportunity for a safe, permanent and profitable investment of money?

The committee, for want of time, as before stated, forbear to present the great national benefits of the road, or to point out the local advantages that would accrue to the whole country along the route, or make comparisons with other roads by detailing the great superiority of this scheme over all others—but they cannot conclude [illegible] report without expressing their deliberate convictions, that the connecting link in the Metropolitan road is now placed beyond doubt. Therefore,

Resolved, That the completion of the connecting link in the Metropolitan line of Rail Road is a matter of vast importance to the towns of Camden, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Raleigh and the region of the country through which it will pass, as well as to the Rail Roads North and South, which it will connect, and demands the most prompt, vigorous and active measures, for its speedy commencement and completion.

Resolved, That this Convention do present this scheme to their fellow-citizens of North and South Carolina, and to the capitalists of the country, as a work that affords an opportunity of a profitable and safe investment of capital.

Resolved, That a survey of the route from Raleigh to Camden, be forthwith commenced, and that the funds for this purpose be paid over, in South Carolina, to the commissioners at Cheraw, and those in North Carolina, be paid over to the commissioners in the town of Fayetteville, and they be respectfully and earnestly requested to have the survey commenced and completed with the least practicable delay.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, any amount paid by individuals, in aid of the survey to be made of the contemplated route, might be allowed to each, as so much money paid on the stock in the said road.

D. G. HARLLEE, Chairman.

Mr. Hollister, Delegate for Raleigh,
Mr. Winslow, " " Fayetteville,
Col. Harllee, " " Cheraw, and
C. J. Shannon, " " Camden.

Each reported that a sufficient fund had been raised to complete the survey through their respective Districts.

On motion of Major DeSaussure, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President, for the ability and urbanity with which he had presided over the deliberations of the Convention, to which Mr. Winslow replied in a speech of some length and great ability, affording much interest to his attentive audience.

On motion of Major Boykin, the Convention then adjourned, sine die.

EDWARD L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

JAMES CHESNUT, JR. } Secretaries.
WILLIAM M. SHANNON, }

THE RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The meeting which was held in this Town on last Tuesday, was a most agreeable one, and we think, is likely to result in much good. We wish the whole County had been present to hear the able and eloquent speeches of the several gentlemen who made addresses. The speech of Mr. Osborne alone, would have more than repaid the toils of a ride from the most extreme part of the County. It was brilliant and animated—abounding with statements of important facts and powerful arguments, and with most eloquent appeals to the patriotism and interests of the people of Rowan to aid in this work—pledging, that if the Road is completed to Charlotte, Mecklenburg will not forget the aid which this County may render in that most desirable consummation, but will, most probably, repay it *two fold*, by subscriptions for its continuance to *Salisbury*. This is a very liberal feeling, and has its origin, doubtless, in the firm conviction, on the part of the citizens of Mecklenburg, that the stock of this Road will be valuable; and that it is ultimately to become a link in one of the greatest Roads in the Country.

The speeches of Messrs. H. C. Jones, and N. Boyden, Esqs. were able, pertinent and argumentative, and commended themselves to the good sense of every person whose interests are identified with Western North Carolina. Strong in favor of the enterprize, they pledged themselves to give an earnest of their belief at the proper time.

At the close of the meeting it was announced that the books were now open to receive subscriptions. Some stock was immediately taken, and the good work is still progressing, with a fair promise that Rowan will do something [illegible] to it.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Abuse of Gen. Taylor.—Now that the *Election is over*, the "Standard" begins to show its cloven foot, and has commenced its work of detraction against Gen. Taylor. In reference to his Dinner Speech, published in this paper, so brief and modest in its character, the last "Standard" says—

"We do not know what others may think, but it strikes us that it is not altogether in the best taste, for a General in the armies of the Republic to be making speeches, before his officers and men, on the Presidential question." &c.

How long it will be before he is charged with cowardice, with being an old Granny, and with "shifting responsibility," &c. &c. &c. *Nous verrons.*

Raleigh Register.

International Postage.—Major Hobbie, the able Assistant Postmaster General, who went out in the steamer *Washington*, has not returned in her to the United States. It is equally fortunate that he went out, and that he did not return; because he was met by a regulation bearing oppressively upon our mail steamers, and we hope he will remain long enough in England to have it corrected. No man is better acquainted with the laws which regulate the Post Office Department, nor the manner in which the whole system ought to be conducted. The case has been already opened in the American papers, and we have thought it our duty to investigate the facts.

We understand that, upon the arrival of the *Washington* at Southampton, it was unexpectedly found that the letters handed for transmission within the British islands were to be charged with the foreign postage, in addition to the inland, in the same manner as if the letters had been conveyed across the water in the Cunard line, or otherwise, under a contract with the British post office. Major Hobbie, immediately upon ascertaining this fact, proceeded to London, to remonstrate against this exaction. In conjunction with Mr. Bancroft, he is still in negotiation with the British Government upon that subject.

Union.

A Change in the Post Office Regulations.—On and after Saturday last Postmasters were prohibited from forwarding subscriptions for public journals, as they have been in the habit of doing for a long time past, the regulations which conferred this privilege having been rescinded. Hereafter persons desiring to subscribe, or to renew their subscriptions to newspapers, must enclose the money in a letter. The postage under the new law is very trifling to each individual subscriber.

National Intelligencer.

Mr. Polk's Dilemma.—Mr. Polk's predicament with regard to the war (says the Nashville Banner) is very much like that of another unfortunate wight who was run off with by a horse. He mounted him of his own accord, with the [illegible] of showing off—of cutting a dash. But the charger could not be managed, and as he swept by at the top of his horse's speed, some sympathizing friend [illegible] to *jump off.* His reply w[illegible] *let go when I can scarcely hold on!*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 10, 1847.

THE ELECTION.—On Thursday last, the Election took place in this State for Representatives to the next Congress. So far, the returns indicate that a very small vote was cast. In this county, the vote was about 700 less than at the last Presidential Election.

The very general prevalence of wet weather for several days before the Election, added to the fact that in some of the Districts, (ours for instance,) the opposition was merely nominal, caused many of the voters to stay away from the polls. Indeed, after the Election was over, we do not think we ever saw less desire manifested to hear the result.

We are not in possession of sufficient Returns to tell with certainty how the delegation will stand, but we think that 6 Whigs and 3 Locos will be returned. In the last Congress, the Whigs had 3 and the Locos 6 Representatives from this State. And thus, if the result turns out as we anticipate, we shall have gained 3 members.

This will do for North Carolina. It will enable her to occupy her true position. It will give to the *majority* of her people their proper weight in the councils of the nation. And by rebuking, and we trust forever putting down, the shameful Locofoco Gerrymander, (by which a *minority* secured two-thirds of the Representatives,) will teach this important lesson, that in North Carolina at least, the will of the majority must and shall be respected.

We congratulate our readers, and the Whigs of the Union, upon this auspicious result.

ELECTION RETURNS.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	Hall, W.	McKay, L.	Bryan, L.
Fayetteville	146	[illegible]	17
Mrs. Rock's	11	12	9
Flea Hill	34	52	1
Vinces	21	17	3
A. Munroe's	15	54	6
N. McNeill's	56	46	2
Gregory's	3	52	2
Averasborough	13	53	2
Chissams	1	48	20
Newberry's	13	33	1
J. Munroe's	3	17	0
Barbecue	14	57	4
Cox Smith's	13	36	1
	151	678	53

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Hall.	McKay.	Bryan.
Cumberland	151	678	53
New Hanover	144	757	44

FIFTH DISTRICT.

This has been one of the most closely contested Districts in the State, and from the news received this (Monday) morning, we incline to the opinion that Kerr (Whig) is elected. If he is, however, it will be by a very small majority.

We give the following letter from the Editor, dated

"Raleigh, Aug. 8, 1847.

"The news from the Orange District leaves scarcely a doubt of Kerr's election. His majority in Chatham is 576. In Orange 190. In Granville 161. In Person Venable's majority is reduced by [illegible] It is [illegible] certain that Kerr was elected [illegible] I have not the total vote of each in each county, but the three first named counties are Kerr's and, judging from the great gains of Kerr in these, it is reasonable to suppose he has gained likewise in his own part of the District, Caswell and Person, where he is decidedly popular. I do not doubt his election.

"We have heard from but one County in the Edenton District, but that, I think, settles the contest, and ensures Outlaw's election. It is Northampton, in which Outlaw has a majority of 36. Two years ago Biggs beat him in that County 24 votes. This is a gain therefore of 60 votes, and Biggs's majority in the whole District was but 90. Northampton has therefore overcome two-thirds of Biggs's majority. A letter from Northampton considers Outlaw elected by at least 500 majority.

"In this District, Daniel is undoubtedly elected.

"The result, as I think it is, will be a glorious one indeed. Six Whigs in the House, and two in the Senate, will present such a Delegation, as to numbers, as ought to satisfy the warmest Whig. Whilst as to the character and standing of our Delegation, we had abundant reason to be satisfied before we had the accession of Outlaw, Boyden and Sheppard—all men of fine talents and high character."

In addition to the information contained in the above letter, we learn from the Milton Chronicle that Venable's majority in that (Caswell) county is in the neighborhood of 700—Kerr receiving 298 votes;—and that Venable's majority in Person is 223. If this be so, and Kerr's majorities in the other counties be as is stated, he is elected by 7 votes.

In the counties composing this District, according to the official vote, Mr. Polk's majority was 775.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—For the convenience of our readers, we republish the arrangement of the Congressional Districts in this State, as adopted by the last Legislature:—

1st Dist.—Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Burke, McDowell, Yancey, Cleaveland, Caldwell.

2d—Catawba, Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Iredell, Rowan, Davie.

3d—Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Union, Anson, Cabarrus, Stanly, Montgomery, Richmond, Moore.

4th—Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Davidson.

5th—Granville, Caswell, Person, Orange, Chatham.

6th—Wake, Franklin, Warren, Halifax, Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston.

7th—Cumberland, Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Onslow, Duplin.

8th—Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, Carteret, Beaufort, Pitt, Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington.

9th—Martin, Bertie, Hertford, Northampton, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden.

OLNEY'S GEOGRAPHY.—We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. Pratt, Woodford & Co., a new and revised Edition, (the *fifty fourth* Edition,) of Olney's Geography and Atlas. The work is executed in the excellent style in which all the publications of that House are gotten up, and it is only necessary to refer to the unusual number of editions through which it has passed, to recommend it to public favor. It is for sale at E. J. Hale's Book Store.

THE RAIL ROAD CONVENTION AT CAMDEN.—In another column will be found the Proceedings of the Rail Road Convention which met at Camden, S. C., on the 28th ult. In publishing these proceedings, we desire to call attention to the vast importance of promptly acting on the matter. The public expect the Commissioners to go ahead with the survey. We deprecate all improper haste, but think any unnecessary delay almost criminal.

The delegation from our town at the Camden Convention appear to have done their duty.

If the prospects of the income from the stock in the Metropolitan Road should be even *half* of what the Camden Committee have estimated, can there be, with proper efforts, any fear but that the money can be raised? An investment of 12½ per cent.—*permanent*, safe, increasing as the country increases,—will command attention, if the people of Fayetteville will make it apparent. In no way can this be done but by a survey and estimates. We must not call on Hercules until we first put our shoulders to the wheel. A cold, *over-cautious*, dilatory spirit, will never build a rail road, or accomplish any thing very valuable.

We are for action, but at the same time for *prudent action.* Our money ready, the cost of our survey ascertained, (all of which can be done in a short time,) there should be no hesitation. We have a lesson near us,—what a united, energetic, and enterprising community can accomplish. Delays are dangerous.

The Camden Journal makes the following remarks in relation to the Convention:—

"We have never been present at any meeting of the kind, where there seemed to be greater unanimity of feeling, or where a nobler spirit of energy and enterprise was manifested. It was a working Convention, its members were men who came up to their work with the proper spirit, and with a just sense of the vast importance of the enterprise, which for the first time, now came before them for united action, and sober deliberation. The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Route have evinced their wisdom, by selecting the time for their first step; they have waited patiently until the friends of what appears to be a rival project, have organized, and have done their best as regards subscriptions to their road; they have allowed the Wilmington and Manchester folks to spend their wind, and exhaust themselves by the effort, and they now come forward, with such a determination, and with such flattering prospects, as must insure the speedy completion of the Metropolitan Rail Road. The funds for the survey of the route from Raleigh to Camden, are forthcoming, and the survey will be made immediately. Then will be seen, the advantages which this natural route for a connecting link, possesses over all others. We refer our readers to the proceedings, and to the report of the Committee, which, in the absence of facts to be elicited by an actual survey, will no doubt awaken considerable interest, with regard to this Road as a safe and profitable investment for capitalists, at home and abroad. The President of the Convention, at its opening and adjournment, addressed that body, and in a very forcible manner, demonstrated the great importance of the work, its probable cost, its annual expenses and its nett income. The nominating committee deserve praise for their sagacity in selecting their presiding officer, not only from the able manner in which he discharged the duties of his office, but for the valuable information on every point of the subject which he laid before them. All that is necessary now, is united *energy and action*, and the road will be built. The Convention adjourned, to meet at Fayetteville, on the completion of the road. This is the right way, though now it may appear like taking time by the forelock—one Convention like that just held, will effect as much as a dozen."

We publish the notice of a meeting in Salisbury on the subject of the Columbia and Charlotte Rail Road. We mourn over this diversion of Western Carolina trade to build up South Carolina market towns. Would that we had the power to do so, by affording facilities to our people to reach our own markets on the Cape Fear, we would arrest this drain and bring back the trade.

While we mourn over the prospect, yet we cannot wonder that our Western friends are up and doing all they can for the development of the resources of their part of the country.

These things speak forcibly to the citizens of Fayetteville, to act,—act promptly, act wisely.

We hope our Western friends will calculate the final results. May not rival routes yet spring up? The "Metropolitan Road" under way, may not Wilmington and Fayetteville yet contend for the Western trade with our South Carolina and Virginia neighbors?

ENVY, JEALOUSY, &C. &C.—We are sorry to see by the Wilmington Commercial of Tuesday last, that New Orleans is still "jealous of the rising greatness of Wilmington"—at least we suppose so, for that paper has a long and bitter tirade against the public in general and the Metropolitan Rail Road in particular, in which the writer talks of "a deadly and malignant opposition to the (Wilmington) Road, the people of Wilmington, and all our prosperity;" "a bad spirit," "a bootless jealousy and a rancorous disposition," "mischievous projectors of visionary plans," "arrogant intermeddlers," "envy, jealousy, and prejudices of the most obtuse character," "ungenerous warfare," &c. &c.

That this is all aimed at New Orleans we are warranted in inferring, as that *little village* is the only place which the Commercial has specified as being "*jealous of the rising greatness of Wilmington*"!!! We have no doubt that its present charges are equally as well founded.

But in the midst of its choleric ravings, the Commercial lets out a word or two that are of interest to us in this region. It states, for instance, as a "*real fact*," that the Northern Capitalists do not intend to subscribe one cent to the Metropolitan Road: "that is, not shortly; probably at no period within 50 years." This "real fact" seems to give the Commercial a huge deal of delight—but of course there is neither malignity, nor envy, nor jealousy, in its benevolent heart.) Now we have no hope of living 50 years longer, and yet we think we may possibly live to see how much of truth there is in the Commercial's "real fact"—Nobody ever pretended, that we know of, that the Northern Capitalists *had* subscribed to the Metropolitan road; but *we entertain scarcely a doubt that they will see their interest in so subscribing.*

But the Commercial's benevolent temper is exceedingly riled by the title of our proposed road—"*Metropolitan*"—which it considers a "humbug," and all that sort of thing. Perhaps it has forgotten that the name first given to our Road was "the North and South Carolina Rail Road," but it was found that our neighbors of Wilmington had selected the same title for theirs. Thereupon the name was changed, and the dreadful "humbug," which disturbs the Commercial so much, was substituted. We doubt whether it would be more acceptable to the Commercial if it were "a rose by any other name."

But the closing paragraph of the Commercial is rich. We scarcely know whether most to admire its generous concession of "right," or to shake under its terrible denunciation of those who run counter to the vaunted "fidelity" and "ability" of Wilmington. Hear it:—

"We wish not to be misunderstood. We deny no one the right to entertain projects of internal improvement, in the spirit of competition, uprightly and honorably sustained. But we object that the public shall be abused with projects never intended to be executed, merely for the purpose of cramping the energies and disturbing the operations of those who embark in the business with fidelity of purpose, and the ability to accomplish it."

THE WILMINGTON MAILS.—We are informed by Mr. Johnson, the Contractor on the Route via Elizabeth Town, that he had suggested to the Postmaster General, before our last paper, to restore the former satisfactory arrangement on this route. And he thinks that the change will soon be ordered.

THE ELECTIONS ABROAD.—In addition to North Carolina, Elections for members of Congress were held last week in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, Iowa, and the vacant District in Virginia. We have thus far received but little information as to the result.

From Kentucky we were led to look for bad news, from the very gloomy manner in which the papers of that State spoke of the prospect; but the returns thus far are more favorable than was expected.

In the Maysville district, where Col. Gaines (who was taken at Incarnation, and was at the last accounts a prisoner in Mexico) was the Whig candidate, he has in five counties heard from, on the first days voting, a majority of 556 votes.

The Whigs have carried the county of Kenton by a handsome majority; Campbell by 114 majority, and Boone by 30 majority.

In Covington, opposite Cincinnati, the Whigs had on the second day 199 majority.

In the Henry district, Cox (W.) is elected by 559 majority.

In the Lexington (Ashland) district, where there was a Native candidate run, Morehead (W.) is elected over both Locofoco and Native. On the second day his majority was 310 over the Native and 502 over the Locofoco.

The Locofocos had a majority of 212 in Louisville at the close of the polls on Monday. The result is doubtful.

THE RAINS.—Scarcely a day passes that we do not have one or more showers, and as far as we can learn, the wet weather has been very general. We fear that the injury to the crops will be very great, especially in the low-lands.

A letter from Johnston county says:—

"While I am writing suffer me to add a few words respecting the late freshet in this county. All of the Bridges in this county across Neuse are rendered impassable, in consequence of the freshet, and indeed two or three are entirely upset, and gone. The Smithfield Bridge went off on Monday morning last. Crops on Neuse are materially injured in consequence of the freshet. Some farmers say their crops are injured more than half. Not only on the river are the crops injured, but on Swift and Middle creeks they are highly injured."

FOREIGN.—The Hibernia has arrived at Boston, bringing news six days later than the Washington. It is not important, except in a commercial point of view. Flour had declined, and was selling at 34 to 37s. Wheat 9s. 6d. to 10s. 5d. The Cotton market firm, and previous quotations fully maintained.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 25th.

There is nothing of importance from Ireland. The U. S. Ship Macedonian arrived at Cork on the 16th July, with contributions for the suffering poor.

The King of Belgium, it is said, wishes to abdicate in favor of his son, in consequence of continued ill health.

In Portugal, all was quiet. The late Revolutionary Junta had issued a proclamation, announcing to the nation the surrender of its powers.

METROPOLITAN RAIL ROAD.

A friend suggests to us, that if this Road goes to or near Cheraw, it might greatly subserve the interest of the proposed Charlotte Road; for, instead of going to Columbia, 110 miles, it could reach the Metropolitan Road in about 55 miles. Then, only think of the profits of that part of the Road, which would embrace the great travel North and South. This is worthy of consideration, as it is doubtful whether a mere produce Road can make a dividend. And, then the Planter could avail himself either of the Market at Fayetteville, or a more Southern one.

Raleigh Register.

Defalcation.—We learn from the Richmond papers, that one of the officers of the Branch Bank of Virginia, at Lynchburgh, has absconded, carrying off some 13,000 dollars of the funds of the Bank. He is said to have been a man of high standing in the community, and has hitherto borne an irreproachable character.

The New York Courier and Enquirer publishes a despatch from Mr. Wheaton, late Minister to the Court of Berlin, to Mr. Secretary Buchanan, treating of enterprises of no less gran[deur] than the union of the Mediterranean and Red Seas, through the Isthmus of Suez, and that of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the way of Panama, Nicaragua, or Tehuantepec. At the first view it would seem that the canal of Suez, and that of the American Isthmus, were subjects widely apart and wholly disconnected; but in the grand and comprehensive view taken by Mr. Wheaton, they are treated as parts only of one entire system, as links in an unbroken chain of commercial intercourse, that is to concentrate within the Northern Hemisphere the trade of the globe. The despatch now given to the public was sent from Berlin in December, 1845, and was received by Mr. Buchanan in January following.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot states that the Secretary of the Navy has contracted with Major Arnold Harris to carry the United States mail from Chagres to Astoria, in Oregon, in steam vessels of one thousand tons each. This is a continuation of the route contracted for by Messrs. Sloo & Co. from New York to New Orleans, Havana, and Chagres.

A curious and startling anecdote is related in the Paris papers, connected with the late magnificent *fete* of the Duc de Montpensier. In a carriage returning from it was a lady who was reputed to have reciprocated favors with royal gallants; the mob stopped the carriage, the lady was made to alight, and was compelled to go the rounds of her captors, each exacting a kiss, and was then suffered to re-enter her carriage, overcome by fright and disgust, amid derisive shouts, and cries of hostility against princes.

The Legislature of Maine, the other day, granted a citizen 800 acres of land for that he had "done the State some service" in giving to it some nineteen other possible citizens. But they have a sovereign in New York, a well-known eating-house keeper, (Mr. Gosling,) who has just been made the happy parent of his twenty-fourth child. He has moved into the upper part of the great city, where the population is less dense.

Alexandria Gazette.

The Difference.—A reward of *fifty dollars* is offered in the St. Louis Republican for Wm. Osborne, a *murderer.* In our last English files we saw a reward of *one hundred and fifty pounds* offered for the arrest of a man who had *attempted an assault* upon a policeman.

True to the Last.—A few weeks ago a woman in Cincinnati was seen taking her drunken husband home on a wheelbarrow.

By this Morning's Mail.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—We have very little news this morning. The following letter from Raleigh would lead us to believe that Kerr was defeated in the Orange District, but we still entertain some hope:—

"RALEIGH, Aug. 9, 1847.

"The hopes so confidently indulged of the election of Kerr are regarded as blasted. Nothing official has been received; but the report to day, relied on, are that Venable's majority is 170.

"In addition to the Northampton return received yesterday, Perquimons is heard from, with 220 majority for Outlaw, being a gain of 150. Of course his election is confirmed. Donnell's election certain also."

In addition to the above, we have received the following:

The Elizabeth City "Old North State" gives returns and majorities as follows:

	Outlaw, (W.)	Biggs, (L.)
Pasquotank	522	241
Camden	459	92
Perquimons	216 maj.	
Chowan	89 maj.	

There is no doubt of Outlaw's election by a large majority.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Sheppard, (W.)	Clemmons, (L.)
Guilford	1354	231

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Daniel.	Arrington.	Toole.
Halifax	149 maj.		
Nash		428 maj.	
Edgecombe	1150 maj.		
Wake (part)	729	549	53

In our own District (the 7th) we have received complete returns but from two counties—Cumberland and New Hanover. McKay, however, is elected by a large majority. In Robeson, Hall is reported to have a majority.

Nothing from the 3d District, except part of Richmond—Barringer 215, Leak 28.

In Alabama, the Whigs have carried the county of Mobile by a large majority. They have a fair prospect of gaining a member of Congress in the District.

In the vacant District in Virginia, Meade (Loco) is elected by a considerable majority.

From Kentucky and Indiana we have nothing definite.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.

FROM THE ARMY OF GEN. TAYLOR.

The propeller Washington, from Vera Cruz and Tampico, touched at the Brazos on the 25th ult., and received a mail from the army of Gen. Taylor.

The American Flag of the 24th ult. contains not a word of any interest here.

Passengers from Matamoras, who came over on the Washington, tell us that the day they left that city news was received there by Mexican merchants that Gen. Scott had had an action with the Mexicans at Rio Frio and defeated them totally, with a loss on his part of three hundred men.—This news the Bee says was read at the head of the troops at Matamoras. We presume this was done on the 26th—the day before the Washington left the Brazos. If Gen. Scott entered Mexico on the 17th ult., this would give nine days for the news to have reached Matamoras—a distance of nearly 250 leagues by the way of San Luis Potosi and the Tula pass. The time is amply sufficient for the transmission of the news. But we have dates to the 27th from Tampico also, which is several hundred miles nearer the capital, and yet not a word of Gen. Scott's victory.

Furthermore, our correspondent at Monterey, writing on the 13th, says they had then received a rumor there that Gen. Scott had defeated a very large force under Santa Anna near the city of Mexico. This was a Mexican rumor, and very possibly was as authentic as the one which reached Matamoras a few days later.

THE MEXICAN RUMORS.

Little light has been thrown since our last upon the rumored entry of Gen. Scott into the city of Mexico. The propeller Washington has arrived, having left Vera Cruz on the 22d ult.—not so late as the Massachusetts—Tampico on the 25th and Brazos on the 27th. The brig Mary Jane has also arrived from Tampico, having left there on the 26th ult. So far as we can learn, the latest accounts from Tampico make no mention whatever of Gen. Scott's victory. Letters of the 26th in abundance have been received in town from Tampico. They say not a word of the entrance said to have been made on the 17th—eight days previously. It is clear that there was no such story current in Tampico. Private letters would have mentioned it, and Capt. Hassey, of the Mary Jane, would have heard of it. He heard nothing of the kind. How far communications between Tampico and the capital have been interrupted by the late expedition of Col. DeRussy we have been unable to learn; we have no later Mexican papers by either of the arrivals. But even were the usual mail entirely broken up, it would seem as if so important an event as the fall of the capital must inevitably have reached Tampico in eight or nine days, transmitted "from mouth to mouth."

We have taken some pains to follow to their sources many reports in relation to Gen. Scott's position. We still incline to the belief that he did not march from Puebla before the 15th.

N. O. Picayune.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVAL.

August 5—Steamer W B Meares, with Goods for H L Myrover & Co, J & T Waddill, T S Lutterloh, C P Mallett, Gardner & McKethan, T J Johnson, J Winslow, D McNeill, E J Hale, J H & J Martine, S J Hinsdale, and E P Gaton, of this place; and for Randolph Co, J Rodgers, J H Ennis, Island Ford Co, E Shober, D Freeman & Son, F G Covington, W C Johnson, E A Vogler, T Lineback, Sundheimer & Co, Salisbury Co, G W Brown, F Friese, R D Gooding, A Dockery, R A King, Melchor & Shompoch, and W F Kelly, of the interior.

DEPARTURE.

August 7—Steamer W B Meares, with Goods for W C James & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, C T Haigh, Rockfish Co, T S Lutterloh, G McNeill, E W Wilkings, W McIntyre, Richmond Co, J & W L McGary, D A Ray & Co, J Jessup, J & T Waddill, H Branson, Nixon, A W Steele, J McDougald, J Bryan, and Salisbury Co, of interior.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I am happy to perceive by your explanation in the last Observer, that my character cannot be affected, in your estimation, by any idle slander; and that no want of confidence in my fair dealings with the Heirs had any agency in admitting into your columns the advertisement signed "An Heir." It will in a great degree tend to counteract the injury which the advertisement was so well calculated and so evidently designed to produce. But as you have, from an unwillingness to take any part in the differences which have arisen between the parties, avoided a detail of the facts, (which were furnished you,) I think it due to myself to come out and state them, which it is my purpose now to do very briefly. In November last, I sent Daniel McBryde, and each other Heir, a full statement of my account, as Agent, up to the 4th November, 1846, with the items on both sides, stating in full the names of all persons from whom moneys were received for rents, with the amounts; and likewise the names of all persons to whom moneys were paid, with the amounts, and for what they were paid.

This account showed the real estate indebted to the Agent. In February and June of the present year, I made distributions of the moneys in my hands, as Agent, at those respective times, and have Daniel McBryde's receipts (with the others) for the dividends then paid him, one dated February 4th, 1847, the other June 15th, 1847. These receipts show that Daniel McBryde, and the rest, had received up to the 15th June last, even more than was due them from the Agent, as may be seen from the account, which, with the receipts and vouchers, I will cheerfully exhibit to any person at any time. Let the advertisement and these facts go together. In justice to the other Heirs, I feel bound to state that Daniel McBryde is the unhappy "Heir" who has published it. A preposterous claim set up by him against the Estate, and resisted by me, has irritated and provoked him to make a charge of delinquency without even the color of a foundation. All the rest of the Heirs are satisfied.

D. B. McARN, Agent
for the Heirs of John McArn, dec'd.

Gen. Taylor a Whig.—The Norristown Herald gives the following extract from a letter written by a Loco Foco now in the army:

"You also request to know whether General Taylor is a Whig or Democrat, because both parties now claim him. HE IS A WHIG. I heard him say so with my own ears to an officer of the [illegible] I [illegible] you would like to know what I am. I am a loco to the back bone, but if old Zack runs, I will have to go for him a hard push, no matter who runs against him, for I think he is more fit for the White House than the one who now occupies it. You Whigs [illegible] a Whig [illegible] are all the officers on the staff at least all who occupy any prominent station."

"W. P. HEPLER."

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Gold, gold! gold! gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Molten, graven, hammered and roll'd;
Heavy to get, and light to hold;
Hoarded, bartered, bought and sold,
Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled:
Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old
To the very verge of the churchyard mould:
Price of many a crime untold;
Gold! gold! gold! gold!
Good or bad a thousand fold.
How widely its agencies vary:
To save, to ruin, to curse, to bless;
As even its minted coin express—
Now stamped with the image of good Queen Bess,
And now of bloody Mary.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 4th inst., by Rev. B. F. Hopkins, Mr. JAMES H. SMITH, formerly of Raleigh, to Miss MARY L. REAVES.

DIED,

Of Paralysis, at the residence of Mr. A. Powe's, Jun. of Robeson county, on the 20th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH RUSSELL, relict of Mark Russell, Sen., in her 75th year. She had been for about 45 years a consistent member of the M. E. Church. Although the disease of which she died prevented her speaking after being attacked, yet her life, and verbal testimony given shortly before being taken, enables her surviving friends and relatives to sorrow not as those who have no hope.

[Com.

On the 17th of July last, in Stanly County, Miss NANCY T. STONE, eldest daughter of Samuel and Sarah Stone, aged 18 years and 6 months.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 1—Brigs Eda from Cardenas, Hoolton from Barbadoes; Schr. Col. McRae from Philadelphia. Aug. 3.—Br. Brig Sandwich from Trinidad.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 10.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 50	Iron,	4½ a 5
Do. apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	28 a 35
Bacon,	8 a 9½	Oats,	30
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	11 a 11½	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	55 a 60	Salt, bu.	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Do. sack,	$1 50 a 1¾
Flour,	5¼ a 5¾	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	21 a 25
Peas,	90 a $1	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			6½ cents
Cotton Yarns, 15 to 19,			18

REMARKS.—Cotton 11 to 11½. Corn 55 to 60. Flour 5¼ to 5¾. Bacon 9 to 9½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon firm at 10 to 10½. Corn has fallen 5 cents since quotations 70 to 75. Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 6 25. River Lumber—Flooring Boards 8 00 to 8 50, Wide 5 00, Scantling 4 00. Shipping Timber 5 25 to 8 00. Mill do. [illegible] to 10 00. Turpentine is a shade lower: Old Dip 2 35 to 2 75, Virgin 2 75. Spirits 35 cts.

At CHERAW, no Cotton arriving. Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Corn abundant at 50. Bacon 9 to 10. Bagging 20. Rope 9 to 10.

At NEW YORK, Upland Cotton 10¾ to 12¼. Sales on Thursday 1,000 bales. The Flour market is firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Southern Flour quoted at 5 75 to 6 00.

At Charleston, Cotton 10½ to 13. Corn 65 to 70. Flour 4½ to 6.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,551,218, against [illegible] last year.

100 CASKS UNSLACKED LIME, for sale by

H. LEETE.

July 5, 1847. 74-tf

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools will take place at the Court House in Fayetteville on Monday next, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Chairman.

August 9, 1847. 1w

68 BALES Northern Hay, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Aug 9, 1847. 74-3w

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED

BY THE USE OF DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Ferry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford county, Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but given by the lady, from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry:

Rumford, Oxford co., Me., July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I sweat profusely nights. These bad symptoms continued, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty in breathing, and in such severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—said they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life. I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle, I was able to walk about house. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and NOW I AM WELL, free from pain, little or no cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.

Signed, RELIANCE FERRY.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1847.

Henrietta Campbell, widow, *vs.* C. J. Campbell, Jos. Seawell and wife Eliza, Murdoch V. Jones and wife Henrietta, Heirs at Law of Hugh Campbell, dec'd.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the Court that Joseph Seawell and wife Eliza, are inhabitants of the State of Alabama, and not of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer for six weeks, for the said Joseph Seawell and wife to come in at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition as to them will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1847.

J. McLAURIN.

[Pr. adv $5 50] 74

NEW BOOKS.

TUPPER'S Crock of Gold, 40 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Alison's Miscellanies, 1 50; Next of Kin, 15; Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies, $1; Coleridge's Letters, Conversations, &c. 25; Jane Taylor's Poems, 50; Juvenile Budget, 50; Mechanic's Own Book, 90; Great Events, 80; Fireside Friend, 80; Scenes in Nature, 50; Life of Christ, 80; Practical Education, 1 00; Book of the Feet, 50.

April 20. E. J. HALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne

Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a Fresh Supply of GOODS in their line, viz:

Sack Salt; brown, loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugars; Rio, Java, Laguira, and Maricaibo Coffee; cut Nails; wrapping Paper; Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Epsom Salts; Indigo and Madder; Saleratus; Copperas; Lamp Black; cotton and wool Cards; Brooms, painted and brass bound Buckets; wash Tubs and Keelers; wire Seives; willow Baskets; Borax; Alum; Brimstone; ground Pepper; Mustard (best quality); Scotch Snuff in Bladders; Hyson and black Teas; Nutmegs and Cloves; Cassia; Saddle Tacks; Shoe Blacking; Camphor; Starch; steel Forks; Spades and Shovels; weeding Hoes; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky pat. Axes; Coffee Mills; corn and mowing Scythes; handsaws and drawing Knives; trace and halter Chains; claw Hammers and Hatchets; cast, blistered, and German Steel; English and Swedish Iron; Shovel Moulds; pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; table and tea Spoons; pad, rim, stock, trunk, and till Locks; long and short handled frying Pans; Opodeldoc; Laudanum; Paregoric; castor and sweet Oil; Essences; Ink; hollow Ware; Crockery, suited to the country merchant trade; Glassware; Blacksmith's Tools in sets; Saddles, Bridles, and Martingales; Cigars, (very cheap); Champagne Wine in baskets; pale and red French Brandies; Holland Gin; Madeira, Sherry, white and red Port Wines, warranted *unadulterated*.

The above, with numerous articles not named, will be sold as low as can be found at any house in this place, to country merchants or others, on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1847. 60tf

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
April 13, 1847. 58tf

REMOVED.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS removed to the New Store four doors West of his former Stand, at W. Prior's, where he is prepared to sell Watches and Jewelry as cheap as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

March 22. 55tf

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 MACKEREL.
Just received by HALL & HALL.
March 27. 56tf

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleach'd Sperm Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
44

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv. bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water, 17 inches, running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 40tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddell, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 40tf

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Gray's Ointment, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

A NEW SUPPLY received this day. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1, Granite Buildings.
July 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED,

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y. For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

To Engineers and Surveyors.

FOR SALE, cheap, a second hand Theodolite, complete, and in good order. Also, a Surveyor's Compass and Chain. Apply to
June 22, 1847. E. J. HALE.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97tf

Blanks of all kinds.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,

A VERY superior article. For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 28. 69tf

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by

44 S. J. HINSDALE.

More New Goods.

WE are this day in receipt of a FRESH SUPPLY of fine goods for Ladies' wear, *of the most recent importations and entire new styles*, consisting in part of—

Rich blue-black Satin strip'd Poult de' Sorie Silks,
Do fancy striped and fig'd do do,
Do do Satin striped & shaded do do,
Do do ombre shaded and fig'd do do,
Do do damask fig'd & strip'd do do,
Plain black Matteoni, Gro' de Rhine, and Gro' de Swiss Lustrings,
Black and fancy Silk Fringes and Cords for Trimmings,
Super Satin striped and ombre shaded Barege Shawls and Scarfs,
Rich embroidered Thread Lace Shawls,
Extra rich do. Canton Crape ditto,
Super ombre shaded and embroidered French Muslins and Robes, black and white and black and lavender English Mourning Prints, Gauze Flannels, &c.
6 pieces Excelsior damask fig'd French printed Jaconets, something very rich for Ladies' dresses. Thread Laces, Edgings, &c., together with a large assortment of *new style* Bonnets, Artificial Sprigs, Flowers, Wreaths, &c.
Also, 1 piece extra fine black French Drap de' Ete, for gentlemen's Summer wear.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
April 24, 1847. 60-tf

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best evidence of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

N. B. The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, and all other materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms.

J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. [illegible]

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—PEN BERRY,
ODD FELLOW,
MIKE CRONLY,
WASHINGTON,
T. J. CURTIS,
READY MONEY,
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. under the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public [illegible] the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes an alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 15 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the forwarding business with regularity and despatch *at all stages of the water*. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more to interest than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C. will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

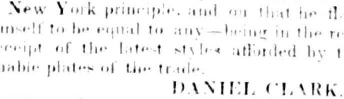
Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, A't.
Fayetteville, July 18, 1847. [illegible]

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

On Consignment,

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars.
5 Bbls. "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55tf

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give TEN DOLLARS for the delivery of Negroes Jim and his wife Rose, to me, or for their confinement in Jail. Jim is about 6 feet high, bow legged, and stoops when walking. Rose is 4½ feet high, stout built, and moves quick—about 55 or 60 years old. She has been gone some three months; supposed to range between W. H. Hardin's country place and Rockfish. Jim is well known at Rockfish and this place as a sawyer.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r of H. Campbell.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1847. 63tf

200 CASKS Thomastown LIME, in excellent order, and of superior quality, just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's

ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW AND CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp.

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

FOR SALE.

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Carriage, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 27, 1847. [illegible]

Received pr. Steamer Evergreen,

5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR,
1 qr. cask pure French Brandy,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto fine Pouchong do.
2 casks London Porter, in pt. and qt. bottles,
5 bags Pepper.
For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
June 1, 1847. [illegible]

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped

hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market square, where he is prepared to sell as Cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf and Kip Boots, water-proof, kip and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over shoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youth's fine Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youth's Cloth Caps, fine Seal and Sea Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Scotch, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash.

J. C. T.
Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

Which they offer at low prices.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FLOUR AND BACON.

NEW FLOUR by the barrel or at retail.
10,000 lbs. BACON. For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
July 12, 1847. 74tf

French Gelatine and Isinglass,

for Jellies, &c. for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43tf

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil,

of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

CHEAP copy of Headley's Sacred Mountains, $1 25, half price. Peter Parley's Pictorial History of the United States, with Questions on the book, 75. Do. of England, 75. Do. of France 75. Adventures of Capt. John Smith, Founder of the Colony of Virginia, 50. Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 25. The Way to Live Well, and to be Well while we Live, a new Cookery Book, by Mrs. S. J. Hale, 50. Voice of Flowers, by Mrs. Sigourney, 37. The Weeping Willow, by the same, 37. Received by
E. J. HALE.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

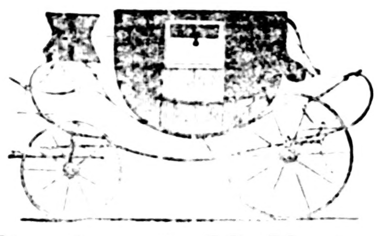
ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. [illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

Washington and his Generals—complete.

VOL. 2 of this popular work of Headly, just received, for sale separately or with the 1st volume.

Also, Headly's Napoleon and his Marshals.

Taylor and his Generals.

Just received, Lives of Gen. Taylor and the Generals engaged in the Mexican War. Price 25 cents.

Also, a cheap Life of Taylor, pages. Price 15 cents.

Also, Pictorial Life of Gen. Scott. Price 25 cts.

Also, St Giles and St. James, by Douglas Jerrold, 40 cents. Count of Monte Christo, $1—Scourge of the Ocean, 25. Prairie Bird, 25. Young Lady's Friend, 90. Thornton's Prayers, 80. Alexander's Bible Dictionary, $1. American Veterinarian, 60. English Churchwomen of the 17th Century, 60. Typee, $1. Medical Books, School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.
July 5.

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do,
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c &c.
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 29, 1847. 59tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS**, consisting of

Black Cloths; blk and Fancy Cassimeres; bro. Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; bleh'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric; Linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and blk cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tape; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mousline De Lain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; col'd ditto; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR RENT.

THE **OREGON HOTEL**, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to
W. S. MULLINS.
May 14, 1847. 63-tf

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in this market.
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon

or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

JOHN C. LATTA,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT.

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

MRS. WALTON

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has received her Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute all orders for Mantuamaking and Millinery, in superior style and fashion.

Ladies' Bonnets of all kinds, bleached, and altered to the most fashionable shape.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, directly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 21. 60-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns,

always on hand, and sold low for cash.
Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1847. 57-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailing. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 22, 1847. 69-4m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—In Equity.

Henrietta Campbell *vs.* Carlton J. Campbell, Administrator, M. V. Jones and wife Henrietta, Joseph H. Seawell and wife Eliza.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph H. Seawell and wife Eliza, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks successively, for the said Defendants personally to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Complainant's Bill of Complaint, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1847.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.
July 13, 1847. 71-6w

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Dravage.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

GREAT MAIL LINE TO THE NORTH.

Via Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington City.

TRAVELLERS going North, are hereby informed that the above Line is *the only daily line, the most expeditious line, and the only certain line.*

Passengers leaving Petersburg by this line, daily at 5¼ A. M. arrive at Baltimore to tea, at Philadelphia in the course of the night, and at New York by 12 A. M. the next day, being a business day, *and sometimes two days, in advance* of Travellers by the River and Bay Boats, and are, moreover, exempt from all risks of sea sickness and storms, as by the James River and Bay Line.

FARE BY THIS ROUTE.

From Petersburg to Baltimore,	$7 50
" Baltimore to Philadelphia,	3 00
" Philadelphia to New York by the early morning line,	3 00

In addition to the above line, the Companies on the Great Mail route have, on *Mondays and Thursdays*, a second most delightful line, *by way of Acquia Creek and mouth of Potomac.*

Passengers by this last line, go by the Great Mail line as far as Acquia Creek, where they take the swift and beautiful Steamer *Powhatan*, Capt. C. W. Gunnell, which leaves Acquia Creek immediately on the arrival of the Cars from Richmond, and reach Baltimore some hours in advance of Passengers by the James River and Bay Line, *and at the same expense.* Passengers by this last line, equally avoid the dangers of sea sickness and the uncertainty of the wide and rough portion of the Bay, between Old Point Comfort and the mouth of Potomac, and make the trip between Acquia Creek and Baltimore in a *splendid Steam Boat unsurpassed in strength, beauty or comfort.*

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the office of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road Company in Petersburg, or of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road Company, in Richmond, to the Ticket Agent.

Richmond, Va., July 1, 1847. 71-3m

J. N. BAIRD.

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

June 26, 1847. 69 tf

Cape Fear Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber has permanently settled in Warren County, and now offers for sale his Tract of Land in Chatham County, on the South side and immediately on the Cape Fear River, one half mile above Avent's Ferry, and three miles below Haywood, containing between eight and nine hundred acres. The greater part of this Tract is RICH BOTTOM LAND, adapted to Tobacco, Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and Oats, &c. There is enough open land to work twelve or fifteen hands to advantage, the most of which has been resting for the last five years, and is now in a fine state for making good crops. Terms will be made accommodating, and possession given in time for sowing fall crops.

Mr. Obadiah Farrar, who lives on the land, will show it to any person who may be disposed to purchase, and I can be addressed at Warrenton, N. Carolina, on the subject.

M. T. HAWKINS, Jr.
June 10, 1847. 70-tf

RED CLOVER SEED, for

sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 36tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART has just received from New York a fashionable Spring assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Colored Laces, &c. &c., and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Millinery. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Spring and Summer Fashions just received.

March 22, 1847. 55tf

Thyme, Summer Savory, and

Sweet Marjorem, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-ly

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to perform the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Cashwell.

T. MATHEWS.
D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, Nov 16, 1846. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20.

DR. LE ROY'S

VEGETABLE Universal PILLS,

Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and Purifying Tonic.

THESE Pills have become celebrated [illegible] to persons suffering under [illegible] which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to [illegible] who are afflicted with any kind of [illegible] Complaint, as there is no medicine [illegible] has so natural and happy an effect [illegible] correcting the stomach and [illegible] healthy chyle, and in purifying the [illegible]

They are acknowledged by the [illegible] who are using them to be not [illegible] pleasant in their operation [illegible] and the entire [illegible] who once make a trial of the [illegible] willing to be without them [illegible] their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who are suffering with [illegible] will find Dr. Le Roy's Pills a remedy [illegible] immediate in its effects.

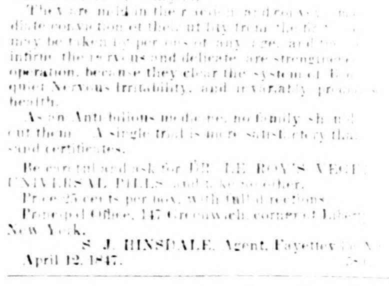
[illegible]

Be careful and ask for DR. LE ROY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, and take no other.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Principal Office, 147 Greenwich corner of Liberty, New York.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1847.



HOWD'S

UNITED STATES

PATENT WATER WHEEL.

THE subscribers having purchased [illegible] United States Water Wheel Company [illegible] exclusive right of making, vending [illegible] B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Direct [illegible] Wheel, in that portion of Virginia [illegible] the James River, and east of the Blue Ridge [illegible] North Carolina—This, [illegible] persons that may be interested [illegible] within said territory, that [illegible] readiness to accommodate all persons [illegible] wish their water power improved [illegible] liberal terms. Our patterns [illegible] proved, that a competent Mr. Wright [illegible] put the wheels in operation. The [illegible] for the small Wheels, are [illegible] the shop; the shaft and gear [illegible] of suitable strength to answer the purpose [illegible] signed.

As regards the utility of the Wheel, we refer to the certificates attached. There are [illegible] of them running at the north, and [illegible] Virginia. Some of the Virginia certificates [illegible] attached—the northern will be sent [illegible] that may wish to see them. These Wheels [illegible] displaced all other wheels known to [illegible]

IRA STANBROUGH, who has been engaged for the last seven years in putting them up [illegible] competent to undertake the most important [illegible]

The price of the above named Wheels [illegible] reduced about one-third since the [illegible] subscribers, and we feel confident [illegible] able to give satisfaction to all that [illegible]

For further particulars, address [illegible] subscribers, at Petersburg, Va., or Mr. A. P. [illegible] our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., who will attend to all orders with despatch.

URIAH WELLS.
IRA STANBROUGH.
May 20, 1847. [illegible]

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Ira Stanbrough, of the State of New Y[illegible] has put in operation for the Battersea Manufacturing Company in this place, one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 7 feet in diameter, with [illegible] inch buckets, under the following circumstances: The mills contain 2,700 Throstle and [illegible] Spindles, 90 Looms and all necessary preparation, which have been driven by two Breast Wheels each 12 feet long by 13 diameter, under a head and fall of about 11 feet, but the location being subject to back water, these wheels did not work to advantage. Mr. Stanbrough having great confidence in his Wheel, not only that it would obviate the difficulty with back water, but he was willing to guarantee that it would drive all the machinery and save one-third the water they used, and having executed to the company a bond of $2,000 for that purpose, it was determined to let him make the trial, which I am happy to say, resulted very satisfactorily, and that he has faithfully and fully fulfilled his contract, and I would commend his wheel to public notice.

J. B. VARNUM,
Agent for the company.
Petersburg, November 17, 1845.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 1845.

This certifies that the Howd Wheel I put in my mill eighteen months since, that ground, on a trial, 20 bushels of corn per hour, has worked so well and convinced me so fully that it is the best wheel driven by the force of water, that I have determined to put up another the present season.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

SHADWELL MILLS, Albemarle co. Va.
March 15, 1847.

This is to certify that I have had put in at my cotton mill, at the place aforesaid, containing 2,040 spindles, 3 dozen Looms and one section of woollen Machinery, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 5 feet diameter, 18 inch deep bucket under a head of 20 feet; that the said wheel has been in operation about six months, and from the improvement so far made, I regard it a valuable acquisition to the establishment.

JOHN TIMBERLAKE.

The subscriber has also a very large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, [illegible] Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.

URIAH WELLS.